

كلنا من الأرض

## INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

**PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST**

27,196

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

Established 1887

## U.S. Peace Plan Aks New Jarring Talks in Mideast

By Dana Adams Schmidt

MMAN, June 23 (NYT).—A new U.S. proposal for a Middle East peace calls for Israel and the Arabs to accept additional contacts. Gammal V. Jarring, the United Nations envoy, but makes no mention of direct or indirect talks between the parties in the conflict. The proposal, made in the last few days to Jordan, Israel and Egypt, was described tonight by high Arab diplomatic sources, despite a secrecy imposed by King Hussein's palace and the U.S. Embassy. The proposals were made after the most recent consultations

between Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, in Washington. Clarifying messages are still moving between Washington and the other capitals concerned, the sources said, but the main American proposals were in the hands of King Hussein and Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser when they met at Tripoli, Libya, over the weekend.

This fact is likely to reinforce the suspicion already strong among commando leaders here that a secret purpose of the conference of Arab leaders in Libya was to discuss the possibilities of making a new approach to a peaceful settlement. The commandos bitterly oppose such settlement, which they regard as tantamount to surrendering their claims for restoration of an independent Palestine.

The main points in the American proposals were: enforcement of a cease-fire, both sides to accept the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, and Mr. Jarring, Sweden's ambassador to Moscow, to resume his contacts with representatives of both sides.

There was no mention of direct negotiations, which often were demanded in the past by Israel, or of the so-called "Rhodes formula," which has been variously interpreted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## rael Stages round Raid eep in Egypt mandos Beaten ik, Cairo Says

AIY, June 23 (Reuters).—Commandos, apparently half-boiled, struck deep into an area where Soviet warplanes reported to control air space.

While Israeli jets attacked targets in southern Egypt for the second successive

weekend, spokesman here said commandos raided a military station near Bir Zafra, 50 west of Ras Zafra, on the Suez.

Egyptian troop carriers were sent and set aside, the man said. At least ten were believed to have died and more wounded.

Cairo, an Egyptian spokesman, dismissed as pure fiction an claim that a raiding party retreated into the gulf area. The Israeli helicopters landed Ras Zafra area of the Suez, he said. But Egyptian reinforcements in a fierce repulsed the attack and wounded at least 20 he said.

Israelis pulled back carrying dead and wounded but their arms behind. Four soldiers were wounded, he

Complete Lie

Israeli spokesman dismissed complete lie Cairo claims that forces only lay in the Suez sector and that 20 had been killed or wounded were no Israeli casualties.

raid was the first deep action, either from the air and in this region since the announcement last April Indians were flying operations over Egypt. It was deepest land penetration amary.

ers here believed the was designed to show that areas far inside Egypt still within the reach of armed forces despite the air shelter.

attacked Egyptian military base was on the road between Zafra and Beni Suef, Nile, which the magazine a week and technology reported was open for Soviet pilots.

## e Democrats dorse Scheel

June 23 (NYT).—West's small Free Democratic resoundingly endorsed its Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, re-electing him chairman of 298 to 64 today.

days ago the Free Democrats received a severe electoral that eliminated them state parliaments of Lower and Saarland. These losses the party's authority federal level, where it has in the 496-member Bundestag the lower house of parliament.

## ck Prices nge in N.Y.

## Rail Worries

W. YORK, June 23.—The New York Stock Exchange today, ready as a delayed reaction to the news of the Penn Central bankruptcy and fears the rail giant's problems have a widespread impact on the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 981.11, down about from yesterday, meanwhile, in an effort to morale; the Federal Reserve announced it was suspending interest rate ceilings some short-term corporate

Details on Page 7.



CONDEMNED IN GAZA—Some of the 20 Gaza Strip Arabs listening to their sentences for guerrilla activity.

## 20 Young Arabs Get Prison Terms In Israeli Court

GAZA, June 23 (Reuters).—Twenty young Arabs, including the nephew of Jordan's United Nations delegate, were jailed for terms ranging from eight years to life by an Israeli military court here today for terrorist activities.

The nephew of UN Ambassador Mohammed el-Farrar, 20-year-old Mustafa el-Farrar, was jailed for 20 years.

One young man and two teenagers were given life, with additional sentences as high as 100 years, in the biggest trial ever held for terrorist activities.

The prosecutor, demanding stiff sentences, said 90 percent of the guerrillas in the region are students. The accused were all members of a Gaza Strip high-school guerrilla group.

Troops cleared the court after wild scenes when relatives of the youths heard the sentences read out. Charges against them included throwing grenades, planting mines, injuring Israelis and Arabs terrorizing the people, attempted murder, rioting and possessing weapons.

The main points in the American proposals were: enforcement of a cease-fire, both sides to accept the Security Council resolution of November, 1967, and Mr. Jarring, Sweden's ambassador to Moscow,

to resume his contacts with representatives of both sides.

There was no mention of direct negotiations, which often were demanded in the past by Israel, or of the so-called "Rhodes formula," which has been variously interpreted.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Special Privileges Deplored

## Secret EEC Report Censures U.S. Businesses in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

BRUSSELS, June 23 (NYT).—What amounts to a censure of American corporate activity in Europe, one of the severest yet made by an official body, has been produced in a secret report by the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community.

So delicate are some of the issues raised that even though certain Common Market journalists have obtained copies of the document, the outgoing commission authorities whose terms expire at the end of this month, have refused to publish it.

Although the 300-page "internal" paper comes to no formal conclusions, it piles up evidence to show that American subsidiaries have been able to earn enormous privileges at the expense of their European competition.

"The privileges are derived from the financial power that comes with size and the ability of American companies to use this power as leverage in negotiations, with

A whole section deals with so-called "tax haven companies," which the commission finds "fill no useful economic or financial function, and serve only to reduce to minimum a company's overall tax bill."

"Small neutral countries," the report goes on to say, "specialize in permitting American companies to take advantage of the loopholes and contradictions of tax legislation in different European countries."

While no names are mentioned, Liechtenstein, the Netherlands Antilles and even Luxembourg are well-known tax havens.

Furthermore the size of American companies and the desire of European governments to attract foreign investments have enabled the Americans to negotiate special favorable tax agreements with the European states.

"More than the loss of tax revenues, which is far from being negligible," the report says, "this inequality of treatment between American investors and the European enterprises alters to the profit of American companies—the general conditions of competition."

The European governments similarly compete against each other in the subsidies they grant American companies to build plants in development regions, the report says, pointing out that in some cases the governments have paid up to 70 percent of the costs of an industrial project.

The mood here is increasingly pessimistic. The first secretary of the Western embassy decided today to ship home his valuable book collection—but to keep his wife with him.

The attack on Prek Tameak appeared to be another of the enemy's hit-and-run attacks near Phnom Penh designed to raise Cambodians' distrust of their government's ability to protect them.

The attack was the second-closest

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Bigest Shipbuilding Order Ever

## Navy Awards Contract for 30 Destroyers

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The Senate and the House of Representatives compromised action yesterday on a compromise bill authorizing an appropriation of \$2.4 billion for the U.S. civilian space program in the fiscal year starting July 1.

The measure compared with a \$3.3 billion spending ceiling which the Nixon administration sought to the point where we now can perfect emergency systems for space-ships.

The planning for Skylab began only a few years ago, for the Apollo man-to-the-moon program.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

SKYLAB IN ORBIT—An artist's concept of the Skylab, three-man space laboratory planned by the National Space and Aeronautics Administration. The workshop is a larger capsule, at right, with a telescope mounted atop. Hooked to the laboratory is a spacecraft, the smaller capsule, which can be used as a rescue vehicle.

Associated Press

After Apollo, U.S. Spaceships Will Have Rescue Systems

CAPE KENNEDY, Fla., June 23 (AP).—It is too late to develop a rescue system for the Apollo moon program but all future U.S. men-in-space programs will have emergency recovery and rescue procedures—whether they are on earth-orbit trips, moon missions or flights to Mars.

The Skylab three-man space station scheduled for launching in

Soyuz cosmonauts' weight circulation affected.

Page 2.

1972 will have double protection, says the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Hooked to the laboratory will be a spacecraft that can be separated and flown back to Earth. And for the first time, a rocket will stand by at Cape Kennedy to fly to the rescue if needed.

For larger earth-orbiting stations planned late in this decade safety experts are studying "space life-boats" in which up to three men can fly back to Earth from the rest of the station, and a shuttle craft that will operate like an airplane for quick trips into space.

Apollo explorers beyond Apollo will find an unmanned emergency take-off vehicle waiting when they land. It will be deposited on the lunar surface in advance of the astronauts' landing.

The astronauts also will carry along small flying machines designed mainly for flying about on the surface but usable to fly to a rendezvous with a man-orbiting spaceship in case of trouble.

For two-year journeys to Mars, there will be the "buddy" system, the Defense Department's budget

for shore bombardment and for surface warfare and will have short-range missiles for defense against airborne threats.

Their effectiveness against submarines is expected to be far greater, particularly at high speeds, than that of current naval ships, because of ship-silencing techniques and improved seaborne capabilities.

The contract with Littton has a ceiling price of \$2.4 billion. The total eventual cost to the government of \$2.6 billion includes government-furnished radar and weapon for vessels. The estimated cost of each destroyer is \$85 million.

Defense experts see the contract as a badly needed shot in the arm for the Navy in its efforts to keep ahead of expanding Soviet naval

strength.

Primary mission of the ships will be anti-submarine warfare, including operations as an integral part of attack carrier task forces.

They will also have capability

## Cambodians Halt Foe Near Phnom Penh

By Ralph Blumenthal

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, June 23 (NYT).—Enemy forces attacked a Mekong River town 20 road miles north of Phnom Penh last night and were repelled by Cambodian troops after a night of fighting.

The defenders of the town, Prek Tameak, told correspondents who were able to drive there this morning that they withstood a heavy mortar barrage and beat back five ground thrusts by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops.

They also said they captured a Soviet-made 122-mm. rocket the first time that such a rocket, long used by the enemy with devastating effect in Vietnam, has been found so close to the Cambodian capital.

Elsewhere in the country, the government military spokesman reported only harassing enemy fire against Kompong Chhnang, northeast of Phnom Penh, and Siem Reap, in the northwest, where enemy forces ring the city and control the prized Angkor temple area.

The spokesman, Maj. Am Rong, issued a renewed "appeal to international opinion" against what he termed "the increasing concentration of Viet Cong and North Vietnamese in the Angkor Wat area."

But in answer to questions at the daily military briefing, he said he did not know how large the increase was, only that "villagers are reporting more and more of them around their houses."

Two weeks ago, when the government first announced that enemy troops were in the region, the figure was put at about a division, about 10,000 men.

The reported finding of the enemy rocket tended to confirm the fears of some diplomats and other observers here that this gentle, French-flavored capital may soon come under enemy mortar and rocket attack.

The mood here is increasingly pessimistic. The first secretary of the Western embassy decided today to ship home his valuable book collection—but to keep his wife with him.

The attack on Prek Tameak appeared to be another of the enemy's hit-and-run attacks near Phnom Penh designed to raise Cambodians' distrust of their government's ability to protect them.

The attack was the second-closest

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Nixon Will Report On Cambodia Move

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—President Nixon will fly to St. Louis Thursday to address the 80th annual convention of Jaycees and will then go on to San Clemente, Calif., for several days.

The White House announced

these plans today and said that the President would make a report to the nation from San Clemente on the end of the Cambodian operation.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Dudman-II: Terror in Cambodia

By Richard Dudman

Chief Washington Correspondent  
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch  
Copyright 1970

FOR more than two weeks we fled westward in the midst of a massive migration of guerrilla troops and Cambodian peasants.

Night after night our Land Rover overtook long lines of shadowy figures, walking in single file or sprawled on the edge of the dirt roads.

A dirty rear curtain was kept down much of the time. At frequent stops, where a silent sentry sometimes gave a brief signal with a flashlight, we usually were directed to shield our faces with the cotton batiks that had been given us to change clothing.

But sometimes, by moonlight or the frequent phosphorus flares protecting allied outposts a few miles away, we could make out that the troops carried mostly repeating rifles or carbines. Some bore the small haversack that we came to know as standard guerrilla equipment.

It was impossible to judge the nationality of the troops we saw. We thought it would be unwise to ask directly where a man or woman came from. Even later, the five guerrillas who held us—Elizabeth Fond of the Christian Science Monitor, Michael Monroe of Dispatch News Service International and me—prisoner in Cambodia for

16 days gave us only limited information about themselves.

The fleeing peasants had with them all the household goods they could carry—mostly pots, dishware and a little food. Several women whom we picked up with babies in their arms, as well as luggage bundles and chickens spoke only Cambodian. Occasionally they shouldered greetings to acquaintances among the troops that had passed them earlier and whom we overtook.

We saw hundreds, both civilian and military. One night alone, I counted 300.

In this massive migration we felt that we were watching the terrorization of the peasants of Cambodia. We felt we were observing the welding together of the local population with the guerrillas. The peasants were turning to the fighters as their best friends. We felt that this had been the most serious significance for American policy.

At each house where we stopped, the villagers appeared to offer willing cooperation and friendship to the guerrillas. Our guards told us that our rice was furnished free by the

Austria .....	6 S	Libya .....	7 D.F.
Belgium .....			

Imposed by Laborites in 1964

## S. Africa Is Expected to Ask Britain to Rescind Arms Ban

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Visiting South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller is expected to ask the new British government to resume arms sales to South Africa, ending a six-year ban.

Mr. Muller requested an appointment with Britain's new foreign secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, for an informal discussion of a whole range of issues between the two countries.

## Heath Names 21 to Posts in Government

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters)—Prime Minister Edward Heath tonight announced 21 government appointments outside the new 18-man Conservative cabinet.

Among them are four senior ministers, four law officers, three Treasury ministers and nine ministers of state.

A notable omission was a minister of posts and telecommunications.

This led to speculation that responsibility for the Post Office may be handed over to business administration rather than political direction.

Heading the list of senior ministers is Richard Wood, who becomes minister of overseas development.

Julian Amery, who returned to the Commons only last year after being defeated in the 1966 general election, becomes minister of public building and works.

The new minister of transport is John Peyton.

Viscount Eccles becomes paymaster general with responsibility for the arts.

Sir Peter Rawlinson becomes attorney general, and the solicitor general is Richard Howe.

Richard Sharples and Lord Windlesham become joint ministers of state at the Home Office, while Joseph Godber is appointed minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The principal Treasury appointment after the Chancellor of the Exchequer goes to Maurice Macmillan, son of Harold Macmillan, former Conservative prime minister. He becomes chief secretary to the Treasury.

### Heath's Press Chief

LONDON, June 23 (UPI)—Donald Maitland, 47, a career diplomat and former chief of the Foreign Office news department, took over today as chief press officer for Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Mr. Maitland, British Ambassador to Libya since 1969, was called to London last weekend and assigned to the new post.

### Tories in First Clash With Trade Unions

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters)—The new Conservative government was today facing its first trial of strength with the powerful trade unions following the threat of a nationwide dockers' strike from July 14.

The dockers' ultimatum in support of a pay claim which would nearly double their basic wage is being treated by the government as one of its top priorities. It was discussed at today's first meeting of the cabinet since the government was formed last Friday.

### Concrete Proposals Reported

## Romanian, E. German Predict Europe Talks

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, June 23.—Preliminary preparations for a European security conference appeared to be gathering momentum today.

Romanian Premier Ion George Maurer, the first Communist leader ever to visit the West German capital, said: "We believe the moment has come to launch effective preparations for the conference." He held out the possibility of a series of preliminary conferences to tackle proposals for an agenda.

At the same time, East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer, returning from a Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting in Budapest, reported that a series of concrete proposals had been agreed upon there. The Hungarian regime was authorized to contact "the governments of European states" on the basis of these proposals, which later would be published.

The Communist move follows an initiative taken by the NATO Council of Ministers meeting in Rome last month. Proposals for a

balanced mutual force reduction between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact were given to the Italian government to transmit to the Communist nations.

Reaction so far to the NATO proposals has been largely negative from the Pact states.

**Independent Line**

Romania has followed a characteristically independent line in approaching a European security conference, and Mr. Maurer stressed here his government's conviction that the existence of the big-power blocs was a hindrance to real security. "It is absolutely clear that the way to a real and lasting security is not through the relations of bloc to bloc," he said.

Mr. Maurer said West German Chancellor Willy Brandt agreed with him on this point. In a toast to the Romanian delegation, Mr. Brandt in fact said that preliminary talks of a European security conference should not be "cooped up" in a controversy between the two blocs.

The West has taken the attitude that the Communist powers should show good faith by progress in bilateral and multilateral talks on cold war problems before there is any serious preparation for a security conference. Mr. Maurer indicated impatience with this idea, saying that if the world waited until all European problems were solved it will have to wait a long time.

He invited West German President Gustav Heinemann to visit Romania, an invitation which was accepted in principle. Both President Nixon and former French President Charles de Gaulle have visited the Balkan country since it began to follow a more independent foreign policy.

© Los Angeles Times

### White House Meeting

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—President Nixon met with 17 college presidents yesterday to discuss student unrest. It was one of a series of sessions that began in April.



**CARS TOURS TICKETS**

PARIS: 3 Rue de la Paix, Tel. 073-31-01  
LONDON: 22 Grosvenor Sq., Tel. 01-482-82-00  
ROME: 64 Vittoria Veneto, Tel. 470-025

**SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS**

Always from the latest collections  
Tax free. Facilities available.

**CABESSA**

12, rue de la Paix, 75001 Paris  
(Open every day, except Sundays)

**AMERICAN EXPRESS**

11 rue Scribe (near Opera)

High quality merchandise at maximum discount prices

Monday-Friday:  
9 a.m.-5 p.m.  
Saturday: 9 a.m.-12:15 p.m.



Associated Press

**LONG VOYAGE HOME**—The Great Britain, one of the first iron ships and the largest passenger liner when Prince Albert launched it in 1843, rides ignominiously on a wooden pontoon ferrying it up the Bristol Channel from the Falkland Islands. The Great Britain, crippled at Cape Horn by a storm in 1886, will end its 127-year career after a 9,000-mile tow as a maritime museum in Bristol, where it was built.

### U.S. Proposal For Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)  
ed as providing for direct or indirect negotiations.

While the new proposals alluded to the Rogers proposals, which the United States made to Egypt and Jordan at the end of last year, the sources said that they did not go into detail and differed basically in context from their predecessors.

First of all, the sources said, the new American bid was formulated partly to balance the American response to Israel's insistence on buying more Phantom and Skyhawk jet planes. They expected the United States to offer the Israelis some aircraft but only in return for Israeli adherence to the Security Council resolution in deed as well as words. As the sources understood it, this would mean an Israeli commitment to withdraw from most of, but not necessarily all of, the territory the Israeli Army occupied in the 1967 war.

The 11-nation committee is a watchdog body keeping track of the various measures the UN has adopted over the years against South Africa's policy of apartheid.

In 1963 and again in 1964 the Security Council adopted a resolution calling on all states not to sell arms or military equipment to South Africa to make sure the South African government could not use such imported arms against the black population.

Most major manufacturing and arms-exporting powers have been abiding by that embargo, including the United States and Britain. The British Labor government recently reaffirmed the embargo after a long and heated debate.

**Kaunda Comments**

LUSAKA, Zambia, June 23 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda said today that for Britain's new government to allow the sale of arms to South Africa would be like voting for apartheid.

Denouncing Conservative talk of lifting the arms ban, he rejected claims that such sales to South Africa were purely private deals.

The Zambian leader also called on the Conservative government to "act now to restore human rights in Rhodesia."

Mr. Kaunda spoke at the official opening here of the United Nations Conference on Human Rights, which started with only 16 of 41 expected countries attending.

**Space Affected Cosmonauts' Weight, Hearts, Circulation**

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—Cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Vitaly Sevastianov lost weight and developed "instability" of their cardiovascular system as a result of 18 days in orbit, Tass said today.

The agency said the problems showed up in the early tests given the men after their return from space in Soyuz-9 on Friday.

The report indicated that Soviet scientists are now less enthusiastic and more cautious about the ability of man to survive long periods of weightlessness.

Shortly after the two cosmonauts completed their flight, the longest in history, Soviet scientific commentators had declared confidently that the ill-effects of weightlessness can be overcome.

The Tass report, which quoted doctors and the cosmonauts themselves, did not indicate that the weight and cardiovascular problems are serious.

But it noted that after more than three days "the process of readaptation to earth has not yet been completed."

It said Col. Nikolayev "is still one kilogram [2½ pounds] under his preflight weight and Mr. Sevastianov was two kilograms [4½ pounds] under." It did not say how much underwater they were on the day they landed.

The cardiovascular system is within normal limits, although there is observed a certain instability," Tass added. It did not detail the nature of the "instability."

Mr. Maurer said his talks here with Mr. Brandt and other West German officials were successful, and left him more optimistic than ever that progress was being made toward a security conference. He declined to answer questions relating to the military side of the Warsaw Pact, saying simply: "I am a convinced pacifist."

Romania has so far resisted Soviet pressure to allow Warsaw Pact maneuvers to take place on its soil. Mr. Maurer denied there were any foreign troops now in Romania.

He invited West German President Gustav Heinemann to visit Romania, an invitation which was accepted in principle. Both President Nixon and former French President Charles de Gaulle have visited the Balkan country since it began to follow a more independent foreign policy.

© Los Angeles Times

### Traced to Vietnamese Reds

## U.S. Cites Efforts to Redeem Damaged American Currency

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The U.S. Treasury announced today that attempts are being made in the United States to redeem large sums of partly burned U.S. currency believed to have been recently in North Vietnamese hands.

Additional bills have been presented since then, the Treasury said, and these are being held until completion of the inquiry. The total presented for redemption to date is \$160,000.

The partly burned bills came from banks in Singapore, Hong Kong and Bogota, Colombia. They were forwarded through banks in the United States to the Treasury for redemption.

The government normally requires partly burned currency after checking its genuineness as a routine matter of helping fire victims.

The Treasury declined to speculate on how the North Vietnamese might have obtained the currency but said, "The bills are definitely genuine."

Rumors have indicated that the bills were being offered at 50 to 60 percent discounts in the black markets of several Far Eastern countries.

© Los Angeles Times

### Space Affected Cosmonauts' Weight, Hearts, Circulation

MOSCOW, June 23 (UPI)—Cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Vitaly Sevastianov lost weight and developed "instability" of their cardiovascular system as a result of 18 days in orbit, Tass said today.

A physician questioned by Tass said the rigid program of exercise followed by Col. Nikolayev and Mr. Sevastianov helped them withstand the sudden return to gravity, "but the measures were not sufficient."

He concluded that it may be necessary to create artificial gravity on board the spaceships and on orbital stations.

In other words, the adaptation of man to ordinary conditions after long travel in space is far from being a simple thing.

Earlier today Alexei Leonov, the cosmonaut who was the first man to walk in space, predicted a flurry of Soviet space shots in coming years and manned space stations "in the foreseeable future."

The agency said the problems showed up in the early tests given the men after their return from space in Soyuz-9 on Friday.

The report indicated that Soviet scientists are now less enthusiastic and more cautious about the ability of man to survive long periods of weightlessness.

Shortly after the two cosmonauts completed their flight, the longest in history, Soviet scientific commentators had declared confidently that the ill-effects of weightlessness can be overcome.

The Tass report, which quoted doctors and the cosmonauts themselves, did not indicate that the weight and cardiovascular problems are serious.

But it noted that after more than three days "the process of readaptation to earth has not yet been completed."

It said Col. Nikolayev "is still one kilogram [2½ pounds] under his preflight weight and Mr. Sevastianov was two kilograms [4½ pounds] under." It did not say how much underwater they were on the day they landed.

The cardiovascular system is within normal limits, although there is observed a certain instability," Tass added. It did not detail the nature of the "instability."

Mr. Maurer said his talks here with Mr. Brandt and other West German officials were successful, and left him more optimistic than ever that progress was being made toward a security conference. He declined to answer questions relating to the military side of the Warsaw Pact, saying simply: "I am a convinced pacifist."

Romania has so far resisted Soviet pressure to allow Warsaw Pact maneuvers to take place on its soil. Mr. Maurer denied there were any foreign troops now in Romania.

He invited West German President Gustav Heinemann to visit Romania, an invitation which was accepted in principle. Both President Nixon and former French President Charles de Gaulle have visited the Balkan country since it began to follow a more independent foreign policy.

© Los Angeles Times

### Lifeboats For Spacemen

(Continued from Page 1)

technological advances permitted parallel development of emergency systems.

The two-story Skylab will be launched unmanned late in 1972 by a Saturn-5 rocket into a 300-mile-high earth orbit.

Three men, launched a day later by a smaller Saturn-IB rocket, will ride a modified Apollo command ship to a rendezvous with the station, where they will conduct medical, engineering and scientific experiments for 28 days.

After they return to earth in the Apollo ship, two additional crews are to visit the same station in 1973 for stays of 56 days each.

Although only three Apollo craft are needed, NASA has contracted with North American Rockwell to build four, one for a possible rescue mission.

"Something should go wrong with the Skylab," Mr. Bolger said, "the astronauts could climb back into the Apollo vehicle, power it up, detach it and head for home."

The rocket on the ground would be used only if the Apollo module could not bring them home for some reason."

Beyond the Skylab there is the large space station which by 1980 could accommodate 50 or more scientists, astronomers, engineers, doctors and others.

To service it, NASA plans to have a space shuttle, a completely reusable vehicle that can take off vertically from earth with 12 or more persons and up to 50,000 pounds of cargo and later fly back to earth and land at any jet-plane runway like a conventional airplane.

NASA and industry also are considering bell-out devices, or space lifeboats, that could be separated from a troubled station and steered back to earth.

© Los Angeles Times

### Czech Envoy Asks Denmark Asylum

COPENHAGEN, June 23 (Reuters)—The Czechoslovak ambassador to Denmark, Anton Vasek, today asked for political asylum, the Foreign Ministry said.

A statement from the ministry said Mr. Vasek had asked for asylum for himself and his family. The statement said the case was being considered.

The terse announcement gave no indication of the reasons for Mr. Vasek's decision. The ambassador's whereabouts were not immediately known.

© Los Angeles Times

### HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

5 RUE DAUNOU, PARIS — OPE. 7-30  
JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER  
"TANK ROO DOO NOO" OR  
"

**Repeal Is Expected****Senate to Vote Today On Tonkin Resolution**

By John W. Finney.

WASHINGTON, June 23—Nixon administration forces acted today to end the protracted Senate debate on Cambodia, hoping to halt the Democratic focus on the war issue. It was an abrupt shift in political positions in the six-week-old Senate debate that has centered around an amendment by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., and Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, to restrict future military activities in Cambodia.

For weeks some Republicans, who support White House encouragement, have been resisting a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment, invoking protests of a filibuster from the Democratic side of the aisle. But now it is the Republicans who are pressing for a vote—not only on the Cooper-Church amendment but on other Vietnam amendments before the Senate.

The Republicans unexpectedly took the initiative from the Democratic leadership yesterday when Robert J. Dole, R., Kan., offered an amendment to the foreign military sales bill, which is also a bill involved in the Cooper-

Church amendment. The Dole amendment would repeal the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution, which was used by President Johnson as congressional authorization for the military involvement in Vietnam.

The Dole amendment is expected to be approved by an overwhelming vote tomorrow, thus permitting the Republicans to claim credit. The Nixon administration has taken a neutral position on repeal of the Tonkin resolution, contending that the administration is not relying on the resolution for legal authority in the war.

Now the Senate Republican leadership is proposing to take the initiative from the Senate doves, largely on the Democratic side, by arranging for an immediate vote on a proposal by Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., and Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore., and others. That proposal, far more restrictive than the Cooper-Church amendment, would require the President to remove all American forces from Indo-China by mid-1971.

**GOP Strategy**

One Republican leader said the current approach is, "Let's clean it all up now. Otherwise the Democrats will keep playing politics with the war by keeping it on the front page for months."

If the McGovern-Hatfield amendment is defeated, as is generally expected, the conspiracy plan of the doves has been to fall back on a milder amendment that would provide funds only for the number of troops that would be left in the area under the administration's withdrawal plans. That amendment would be attached to the defense appropriations bill, which is not expected to reach the Senate floor until August.

Since the debate began May 13, the apparent Republican strategy has been to defer a vote on the Cooper-Church amendment until American ground forces were withdrawn from Cambodia by July 1. The rationale has been that a vote while the troops were still in Cambodia would be interpreted as a rebuke of the President's decision.

The expectation of Republican leaders is that the debate can be concluded by next Tuesday, the day before President Nixon's deadline reaffirmed at a White House meeting with Republican congressional leaders for withdrawal of ground forces from Cambodia.

At this point, the amendment still appears to command majority support in the Senate, and the Republican leadership is committed to its passage. It was modified yesterday to reaffirm that the President's constitutional power as commander in chief to take steps to protect the lives of American troops.

**De Gaulles Leave Inn**

VIENNA, June 23 (AP)—The strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union continued here today, apparently unaffected by the announcement last Friday that the United States had deployed its first ten MIRVs—multiple independently targeted warheads—and increased its nuclear striking power.

Vladimir S. Semenov, the Soviet chief delegate, is understood to have made no allusion to the American action in today's negotiating session at the Soviet Embassy.

Today's meeting, the 17th since the Vienna phase of the SALT-II negotiations started nearly two months ago, was held in the absence of Edward C. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator, who is in Washington for consultation. Ambassador John J. sham Parsons, the senior State department official on the delegation, took Mr. Smith's place.

**De Gaulles Leave Inn**

VIENNA, June 23 (AP)—Charles de Gaulle and his wife left the Juanar hunting inn this Andalusian village today after staying 13 days there as part of their vacation in Spain. The year-old former French president signed in the inn's gold-book "underful peace and solitude in Spain." He and his wife left at 8 a.m., presumably for another traditional inn in Jarandilla, a village in the Caceres Province.

**No MIRV Reaction At SALT Parley**

VIENNA, June 23 (NYT).—The strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union continued here today, apparently unaffected by the announcement last Friday that the United States had deployed its first ten MIRVs—multiple independently targeted warheads—and increased its nuclear striking power.

Vladimir S. Semenov, the Soviet chief delegate, is understood to have made no allusion to the American action in today's negotiating session at the Soviet Embassy.

Today's meeting, the 17th since the Vienna phase of the SALT-II negotiations started nearly two months ago, was held in the absence of Edward C. Smith, the chief U.S. negotiator, who is in Washington for consultation. Ambassador John J. sham Parsons, the senior State department official on the delegation, took Mr. Smith's place.

**De Gaulles Leave Inn**

VIENNA, June 23 (AP)—Charles de Gaulle and his wife left the Juanar hunting inn this Andalusian village today after staying 13 days there as part of their vacation in Spain. The year-old former French president signed in the inn's gold-book "underful peace and solitude in Spain." He and his wife left at 8 a.m., presumably for another traditional inn in Jarandilla, a village in the Caceres Province.

**5 Sue to Test Constitutionality Of Law for 18-Year-Old Vote**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—A test case of the new federal voting-rights law was filed today in U.S. District Court here.

Alfred Avins, a New York lawyer representing five New Yorkers, challenged the lowering of the voting age to 18, the elimination

of residence requirements and the abolition of literacy tests until 1975. The suit said these provisions would dilute the votes of the New Yorkers and conflict with state laws which set the minimum voting age at 21.

President Nixon, in signing the bill yesterday, said he thought the 18-year-old-vote section was unconstitutional. He directed Attorney General John N. Mitchell to seek a swift court test.

However, Sen. Gordon Allott, R., Colo., said he talked with Mr. Mitchell today and Mr. Mitchell told him he has no present intention of initiating a court test.

Mr. Avins' suit said lowering the voting age to 18 is not authorized by any provision of the Constitution and therefore violates the Tenth Amendment, which reserves to the states all powers not specifically given the federal government.

Under the law a constitutional test case can be brought only in the district court here. The five New Yorkers who sued are Frederick J. Christopher Jr., Benton Cole, Salvatore Lo Dico, George C. Smith and Raymond J. Meredith.

**Rubin Jailed 30 Days For '67 Pentagon Rally**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP).—Jerry Rubin was taken in handcuffs to the Alexandria, Va., city jail yesterday to serve a 30-day sentence for disorderly conduct during a 1967 anti-war demonstration at the Pentagon.

Robin, 32, who was project coordinator for the Vietnam Mobilization Committee that staged the Pentagon rally, was one of almost 700 persons arrested during the demonstration on Oct. 21, 1967. U.S. Attorney Brian F. Gettings said his case was the last to be finally disposed of. Author Norman Mailer last month served the final three days of a five-day term in the Alexandria jail.

**Draft Dodgers Welcomed**

LONDON, Ontario, June 23 (Reuters).—The Anglican diocese of Huron yesterday passed a resolution encouraging Anglicans to open their doors to draft dodgers from the United States.

**Norwegian America Line**

Scandinavia! If it's not ready on your itinerary, by all means arrange your homeward reservations... you don't miss it. Wonderful, wondrous Copenhagen, Europe's swingest capital, or fjord-ringed Oslo is perfect departure point for a delightful voyage back to New York. The sailing aboard our big beautiful cruise liner *Bergensfjord* is a whole extra dimension—a restful chance to unwind while pretty stewardesses and gallant stewards pamper you Norwegian-style. comfortable, air-conditioned staterooms, first or tourist class, with private facilities. International cuisine, social activities, restful saunas. See us aboard!

From OSLO	From COPENHAGEN	New YORK
July 11	July 12	July 20
Aug. 1	Aug. 2	Aug. 18
Aug. 22	Aug. 23	Aug. 21
Oct. 10	Oct. 11	Oct. 19

**500 Rare Birds Stolen in Palermo**

PALERMO, Sicily, June 23 (UPI).—Thieves broke into a zoo here last night and stole about 500 birds, police said.

The haul included 334 rare pigeons, 22 Australian turtle-doves, 15 Chinese dwarf water-hens, six Japanese ducks and many other species.

The birds came from the collection of Salvatore Lauricella, who had lent them to the zoo.

You will enjoy shopping

AT HELENE DALE'S  
7, Rue Scribe - PARIS IX.  
For Perfumes & Gifts at Export Prices



SALUTE TO IKE—The Flying Scotsman, Britain's famed coal-burning locomotive, stops at Denison, Texas, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's birthplace, while making a tour of Texas on the Katy Railroad. The Scotsman was pulling a railroad car used by Gen. Eisenhower when he was in England preparing the D-Day invasions.

**Addressing Sheriffs' Convention****Agnew Urges U.S. Parents to Forbid Pot**

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., June 23 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said today that adults must have the courage to continue to forbid marijuana despite arguments by youths that it is "hypocritical" for a liquor-drinking society to outlaw the narcotic weed.

"We must have the courage to stand up and say to our children, 'No, pot is not the equivalent of whisky. It is harmful and that is why we forbid it,'" Mr. Agnew said in a speech prepared for the National Sheriffs' Association convention.

He urged the sheriffs to support administration legislation to reduce the penalty for simple possession of marijuana but increase the punishment for dealing in drugs.

"Most people admit that heroin and LSD and methadone are dangerous," he said. "But a lot of people say that marijuana is different, that it is



Vice-President Agnew

cocaine has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It might help if you give your congressman a nudge and help us dislodge it."

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol is more dangerous than alcohol. And they say, in fact, that the older generation is

hypocritical when it drinks whisky but won't allow the smoking of marijuana.

"We are not hypocrites. Al-

cohol has been known for thousands of years and it had won the approval of peoples and governments. And that is the difference."

"Marijuana, too, has been known for thousands of years, but in every single nation in the world that has had a long acquaintance with marijuana and its consumption, the use of this drug is forbidden by law." But Mr. Agnew did say it was unrealistic to make the simple possession of marijuana a felony. He called for quick passage of administration legislation that he said would tailor penalties more closely to the offense.

"This legislation has passed the Senate and is now before the House, where it has been facing a delay in the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee," he told the sheriffs. "It

Page 4—Wednesday, June 24, 1970 \*

## Railroads in Crisis

A Hollywood studio, with all the glamour and appurtenances that once studded rich illusions on the screen, is sold—victim to technological unemployment, or at least to that revision of techniques imposed on the dream-makers by television. There is great nostalgia, as sets, costumes and properties, associated with the glittering names of film-land, are dispersed. And then a great railroad—the greatest in the country—goes bankrupt, for much the same reasons. Again there is nostalgia, but this time it is sharper, and the nation cannot merely sigh and turn to other things.

The railroads were romantic, as Kipling, among others, pointed out. The sound of whistles coming to lonely places on the prairie; engines puffing on long grades through the Rockies; gleaming crack trains, decked out with silver and fine linen, rushing from metropolis to splendid "depots" by the shore—all of these things were major parts of life, just a little while ago. But they were, so to speak, the icing on the cake; not, as in the films in their heyday, the thing itself.

The railroads more than any technological element, made America. The thrust of the iron horse across the continent was authentic drama because it joined disparate peoples in far-distant places; because it carried wheat and steel and cattle to market, and homesteaders to new lands. Armies jolted behind wood-burning locomotives in the Civil War, and were sped by coal to the ports in 1868 and 1877; by diesels in 1941. The rail network was reality—and it still must be.

The railroads were romantic, as Kipling, among others, pointed out. The sound of whistles coming to lonely places on the prairie; engines puffing on long grades through the Rockies; gleaming crack trains, decked out with silver and fine linen, rushing from metropolis to splendid "depots" by the shore—all of these things were major parts of life, just a little while ago. But they were, so to speak, the icing on the cake; not, as in the films in their heyday, the thing itself.

The railroads survived the shifts from wood fuel to coal, from coal to oil and electricity. They must, somehow, be fitted into the new pattern of transportation. They were built with extensive government and local help, and that should be forthcoming to keep them alive and flourishing—not flourishing perhaps, in terms of private profit, but for public service.

The highway and the flyway have transformed transportation around the world. In the United States, the transformation has been greater than anywhere else, but from a mixture of ideology, business practice and sheer neglect less has been done to meet the clearly foreseen crisis there than elsewhere. Mergers were promoted among the railroads, patchwork attempts to meet commuter problems were launched by state and local governments. That this was not enough, the crash of the great Penn-Central makes plain. For American transportation, this is the moment of truth, and it must not be obscured by squabbling over the faults of management, the indecisions of government.

The railroads are a necessity. Truck, private car, bus and plane are pushing the limits beyond which traffic congestion, noise and air pollution become unbearable. Every city is struggling with mass transit and commuter problems—for which cars on rails alone offer real solutions. Canals are grossly anachronistic, for the most part, and coastal shipping, for passengers at least, has almost vanished. The freight carriage by railroad is still a stark necessity.

The railroads survived the shifts from wood fuel to coal, from coal to oil and electricity. They must, somehow, be fitted into the new pattern of transportation. They were built with extensive government and local help, and that should be forthcoming to keep them alive and flourishing—not flourishing perhaps, in terms of private profit, but for public service.

## An Alternative to Presidential Runoffs

As the Senate approaches a vote on the proposed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President, all of the lesser reforms designed to abolish the Electoral College appear to have been discarded. The vote in the Senate Judiciary Committee two months ago clearly indicated, as did the previous action of the House, that only the direct-election plan has a chance of enactment. But the Bayh resolution adopted by the committee is still open to amendment, and efforts to improve it will continue on the floor.

The most interesting proposal of this sort to come to our attention is sponsored by Sens. Griffin and Tydings. It is designed, as were some of the amendments considered by the Judiciary Committee, as a substitute for the runoff election contemplated by the Bayh resolution in case no candidate for President should receive at least 40 percent of the popular vote. The two senators fear, as do many others, that resort to a runoff would encourage splinter parties and political bargaining. They have tried to give additional underpinning to the two-party system and to remove all incentive for the two front-runners in a multiple-candidate contest to bargain with third or fourth parties.

The Griffin-Tydings mechanism would come into operation only if no candidate should win 40 percent of the vote. In that event, it would declare the front-runner elected if he "received the greatest number of the votes cast in each of several states which in combination are entitled to a number of senators and representatives in the Congress constituting a majority of the whole number of members of both houses of the Congress . . ." This is a technical way of saying that a candidate would win if he had a majority of electoral votes even if he did not have 40 percent of the popular vote. In effect, it is a how-to Abraham Lincoln, as he is the only person who has won the presidency in the past with less than

40 percent of the popular vote. Lincoln had 39.9 percent.

If no candidate could qualify under either of these tests, the Griffin-Tydings formula would have the President elected by a joint session of Congress, with each member casting one vote. A special session of the new Congress elected in November would meet on the first Monday in December and make the choice from the two top candidates. No minority-party candidate would still be in the running at this point—a provision deliberately intended to discourage third parties and to eliminate bargaining for the presidency.

This contingency election plan is designed to discourage its own use. If it had been in the Constitution from the beginning, no presidential election in our entire history would have been decided by Congress. While electoral votes might still be used to determine the winner in rare cases, the unfaithful-elector problem would be eliminated and electoral votes could not be used to put the popular-vote loser in the White House. Congress might, in one of those rare instances in which the choice would fall to it, elect the second man in the popular-vote contest, but sponsors of this proposal feel that, with the country so divided, it would be better for the minority President to start his term with a working majority in Congress.

The fate of this proposal will depend upon whether a majority in the Senate is worried about the uncertainties of possible runoff elections. If a majority is so worried, it is good to have at hand a reasonable alternative. But the differences between Sens. Griffin and Tydings on the one hand and the Judiciary Committee on the other should not be allowed to imperil the enactment of the direct-election amendment. The American people have indicated in many ways that they want to elect their Presidents by their own direct votes, and we think the Senate and then the state legislatures should lose no time in giving them that right.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### New Face of Europe

Thirteen months after Gen. de Gaulle's departure, the Big Three of the Old Continent display a new political face, reflection of a government style different from that of their predecessors, and which gives European problems renewed interest. In Brussels, people rejoice at the idea of seeing on the family picture a smiling Heath rather than the contorted Wilson who was awaited, since the rallying of the Labor leader to European construction appeared filled with ulterior motives. This does not mean that the negotiations will necessarily go smoothly. But it is probable that Mr. Heath will take a few initiatives of a nature not to let the slightest doubt remain as far as his intentions are concerned.

—From *Les Echos* (Paris).  
\* \* \*  
EEC circles rejoice at the prospect of finding

again as their partner [Edward Heath] this affable, smiling man, little inclined to the bluntness to which Mr. Wilson resorted in some fields. As far as future Franco-British relations are concerned, they can only improve.

It is in the field of general political consultations that relations between the two countries will develop, especially if the Heath cabinet, contrary to that of Mr. Wilson, really gives the impression of preferring "Europe to the open sea." If Britain espouses the major options of the Six and if the idea of the "Trojan horse" becomes a bogeyman only for outdated nationalists, relations with Paris will become a determining factor for Europe. Everything compels the two old powers to jointly fructify their common heritage to exchange their experiences. Five years from now, it will be too late.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 24, 1885

PARIS—France has devised for the celebration of Independence Day a manifestation that touches every heart. Twenty thousand French children who lost their fathers in the war, each supported wholly or in part by the American organization known as "The Fatherless Children of France," will parade before the Washington Monument in Paris in the presence of Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador.

### Fifty Years Ago

June 24, 1820

PARIS—France has devised for the celebration of Independence Day a manifestation that touches every heart. Twenty thousand French children who lost their fathers in the war, each supported wholly or in part by the American organization known as "The Fatherless Children of France," will parade before the Washington Monument in Paris in the presence of Mr. Hugh Campbell Wallace, the American Ambassador.



"Tell Me About Your Problem."

## What Happened to Stalin

By C. L. Sulzberger

GORI, U.S.S.R.—This Georgian town of 45,000 is the only place in the Soviet Union that still boasts a Stalin Avenue leading past a Stalin Museum into a Stalin Square dominated by a bronze statue of Stalin.

The reason for this particularity is obvious: Gori was Stalin's birthplace. Its citizens still consider him the local boy who made good and became czar of all the Russias.

Gori is in a broad, high valley between distant peaks and one would imagine its environment would produce a sunnier character than the furtive, suspicious Stalin, a possibility even hinted at by one picture of him as a chirping choirboy in the theological seminary. But life marked him early with its hardness.

The tiny cottage where he was born (now enclosed by marble) included one small rented room in which Stalin lived with his impoverished parents. Much of the museum depicts his conspiratorial adventures, starting as a teacher and observatory employee in Tbilisi who secretly spread Marxism.

**Letters to Svetlana**  
Among the dozens of photographs there are few of his family and none of Svetlana, who now lives in America, although some affectionate letters from father to daughter are reproduced.

Gori has largely escaped the effects of Khrushchev's de-Stalinization program but even the proud State Museum indicates what ultimate historical role is being prepared for its leading citizen—one among Lenin's prominent collaborators who became a great national leader in World War II.

At the head of the museum stairs is a large Stalin statue with this quotation: "I am just a pup of Lenin and my aim is to be his worthy pup!" There are testimonials from various Soviet marshals and pictures of wartime Big Three conferences. But no cities any longer bear Stalin's name, although lesser personalities are so honored.

Stalin has been ousted from Valibal but he is no more the unperson Khrushchev wanted to make him. His body was removed from Lenin's tomb in 1961 and now lies just behind it in a row of eight graves. All but those of Stalin and Voroshilov (who died last year) are marked with bronze busts. This week Stalin is getting his last.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

A new movie depicts Stalin as a courtly, gentle-speaking, wise but firm wartime leader, a sort of pipe-smoking Robert E. Lee. This image is being cultivated. For the rest, his dictatorship and brutality are still condemned and monuments are still being built to some of his prominent purge victims.

In immensely long speeches honoring the revolution's 50th and Lenin's 100th anniversaries, party chief Leonid Brezhnev managed not even to mention Stalin's name.

Even though there is a somewhat tougher attitude toward intellectuals, there is no hint of re-Stalinization today. Probably the number of political dissidents under detention is in the hundreds and right-wing oppositionists like those around V. M. Molotov have jobs again.

The country is now run by a kind of controlled conservatism (Communist style) rather than preventive reaction. There are few arbitrary arrests and no police midnight knock on the door. The

guards are on the Central Committee but they wouldn't even become colonels without party backing. The party won't tolerate anyone speaking with a voice other than its own. Marshal Georgi Zhukov committed political suicide when he spoke out on behalf of the army for Khrushchev against Molotov. In a few months

he will be gone.

Warren G. Brezhnev is trying to restore some kind of Soviet "normalcy" and revive a national self-confidence scared silly under Stalin and made giddy by Khrushchev. Important as it is, one must not overemphasize existing intellectual dissidence, a permanent feature of Russian psychology. Its mere existence indicates some change in the character of Soviet society.

shals are on the Central Committee but they wouldn't even become colonels without party backing. The party won't tolerate anyone speaking with a voice other than its own. Marshal Georgi Zhukov committed political suicide when he spoke out on behalf of the army for Khrushchev against Molotov. In a few months

he will be gone.

Warren G. Brezhnev is trying to restore some kind of Soviet "normalcy" and revive a national self-confidence scared silly under Stalin and made giddy by Khrushchev. Important as it is, one must not overemphasize existing intellectual dissidence, a permanent feature of Russian psychology. Its mere existence indicates some change in the character of Soviet society.

## Letters

Enoch Powell

Re: Anthony Lewis's article on Enoch Powell on June 16.

Enoch Powell has the support and admiration of the majority of English people for having the courage to make an honest appraisal of an explosive situation.

He is a true patriot—he puts England's future and that of her people first. He saw the danger of allowing unlimited numbers of colored immigrants into already overpopulated areas and, thanks to his warnings, it is now official policy of all political parties to keep immigration to a minimum.

We are all grateful that he did not choose the easier, silent path followed for so long by other politicians here.

(Miss) D. CORRIE.

London.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The most heartening aspect of the British general election was the overwhelming individual triumph of Enoch Powell in his record majority return to Parliament by his own constituency, for Powell's victory has been that of an honest man with the courage to voice his convictions. Mr. Powell happens to believe that his native country is being and will increasingly be polluted by the inundation of culturally remote immigrants from all of the rotting and decaying regions of the Commonwealth. Whether right or wrong, this is a viewpoint, and a man should be allowed to hold it and air it.

If Mr. Powell has been allowed such privilege, he has been damned and reviled by virtually every newspaper in Britain, his own party has attempted to gag him, and he has been depicted as a wicked and solitary crank whose stock in trade is hate and cruelty.

Mr. Powell's surprising majority has come about because, and not in spite of, his views, proving that not just many but perhaps most Britons oppose permitting Britain to become a multiracial place of squalor in the footsteps of the United States. But until now this view has been shamed and squashed by the prissy antisepic liberal postulate in favor of the mongrelization of Great Britain. Mr. Powell, through his manliness in truthfully speaking his mind, has brought the immigration question out into the open where, for the first time, it can be intelligently debated and, perhaps, solved.

The situation calls for an addition to A. E. Housman's lines which bear repetition:

"The grizzly bear is huge and wild;  
He has devoured the infant child;  
The infant child is not aware he has been eaten by the bear."

Whilst mother dear is heard to say  
Our wily bear makes room for more.  
A. L. DOLLARD.

London.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## A Schizophrenic Policy?

### Nixon's 'Just Peace'

By Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke

WASHINGTON.—President Nixon's televised speech of June 3 has now made clear the aim of his Vietnam policy. It is not to effect a total withdrawal of U.S. forces in the next 12 to 18 months or even in the foreseeable future; nor does it involve a willingness to accept the consequences of the free play of political forces in Indochina.

Nixon's Vietnam policy involves three basic elements:

• Endeavoring to reduce U.S. forces to that level which, in his judgment, will be politically acceptable to American public opinion.

• Striving to strengthen the South Vietnamese Army to a point where, in collaboration with remaining U.S. forces, a strong and unassassable military posture can be permanently assured.

• Hoping to force Hanoi to recognize the enduring nature of that posture, thereby inducing Hanoi to negotiate a settlement in Paris on present U.S. terms.

Beneath a smoke screen of ambiguity, that is now the clear shape and purpose of the Nixon policy. It is confirmed by the surfacing of U.S.-subsidized Thal "volunteers" for Cambodia and by the lack of U.S. resistance to indications that South Vietnam will continue its Cambodian operations indefinitely.

It has been supposed that of the three major considerations said to have produced the April 30 decisions, what counted for most was the concern that continued American troops withdrawal depended on "cleaning out the sanctuaries." Even in that context, the Cambodian border crossings were preemptive strikes designed not to meet an immediate threat, but to reduce enemy capability in the area for four to six months, thereby buying time for the further strengthening of the South Vietnamese Army. The President on June 3 made this view his own official explanation to hang in there until we have ended the war in a "just peace"—presume a negotiated settlement, and also works against a tacit understanding with the other side with regard to lowering the level of violence.

#### Chief Concern

However, this explanation looks like an after-the-fact rationalization. For Nixon is still siding with "International Communism" in Southeast Asia, and his chief concern on April 30 was that Cambodia might go Communist. One would have supposed that a President who had publicly eschewed the prospect of military victory and who was conducting a strategic withdrawal had long since made the judgment that the particular coloration of petty non-revolutionaries in Southeast Asia did not affect the serious interests of the United States. A statesman who had, in fact, decided that a genuine U.S. extrication from the area was necessary would go out of his way to avoid a clear-cut Communist-anti-Communist polarization.

Nixon's quite opposite concerns and actions tell us something very important. Nixon has always insisted that Vietnamization will lead to "just peace" and an end to the war. On June 3, he said categorically: "I have pledged to end this war. I shall keep that pledge." These have been puzzling assertions, since all signs indicate that even successful Vietnamization (i.e., a transfer of the entire military burden to South Vietnamese forces) could produce nothing better than interminable war.

The speech of June 3 made these assertions a good deal less puzzling. What Nixon means by a "just peace" is Hanoi's recognition of a permanent position of U.S.-South Vietnamese military strength in South Vietnam. Since even the White House has in various ways revealed that it has no illusions about South Vietnam's ability to go it alone, it is a fair inference from a series of official statements that a "just peace" will require the indefinite retention of 200,000 U.S. forces, as well as indefinite support for the Thieu regime.

**Aims Kept Vague**  
How Nixon plans to make these requirements politically palatable at home is not yet clear. Until recently, he had kept both his aims and his formulations artfully vague, but now the fig leaf has fallen away.

The difficulty with this vision of the future is, of course, that it is a gossamer dream on at least two counts: (1) On all the evidence, the American people are not

Townsend Hoopes and Paul C. Warnke formerly were assistant secretaries of defense for international security affairs in the Johnson administration. They wrote this article for The Washington Post.

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**  
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman  
John Hay Whitney  
Co-Chairmen  
Katherine Graham  
Arthur Ochs Sulzberger

Publisher  
Robert T. MacDonald

Editor  
Murray

## Dudman-II: Cambodians Terrorized in Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)  
and of their unified struggle that will continue until all Americans are driven out and all of Indochina is free and independent." They represented Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed ruler of Cambodia, as a key figure in this partnership.

We noticed that when our guards passed a pagoda they unobtrusively removed their hats. It was a gesture of respect for local religious beliefs—all the more marked because, as we learned later, they were atheists.

### Tough Sessions

In the first few days of our capture we had three tough sessions of up to two hours each with harsh investigators from a higher headquarters. They accused us of being CIA spies. They said the first announcement of our capture described us as American personnel, not journalists.

Fortunately, neither Beth Pond, Mike nor I was wearing military-style clothing. All three of us customarily avoided such attire to be sure we were not mistaken for military personnel.

A white duck and white French polo shirt, I was about as far from a military uniform as it was possible to get.

The interrogation sessions were frightening. Questions were barked at us and the train was intense, especially for Mike. Speaking Vietnamese, he was the brunt and translated into English for Beth and me.

Once I had to massage his back for 15 minutes to help him relax afterwards.

One of our questioners was a thin-faced soldier whom I judged to be a North Vietnamese. He was in uniform and carried a official-looking khaki pouch.

He ordered us to write statements giving details leading up to our capture—whether we had ever reported to the CIA or new anyone connected with the agency, the dates on which we had visited Paris, Vientiane, Hanoi and Saigon and a summary of all stories we had personal, as well as a list of personal references in those cities and elsewhere, and "international journalists" whom he knew personally.

Later he said our reports were not neat enough nor complete enough. He thought they contained errors and told us to write them. Mike was convinced that it was the old Chinese technique of asking a prisoner to rewrite a statement after time as a form of torture or punishment, wear in down and catch discrepancies.

The second statement, however, proved to be the last, except for a later addendum when they wanted us to state what everything we had written as true.

Another interrogator—a fifty-eyed, French-speaking man whom I took to be Vietnamese—told Beth in French, "We notice you have very peculiar cameras. They don't look like press cameras."

One of the most unpleasant persons we encountered, he always spoke with his hand held over his mouth, covering his teeth.

### Status Eases

But the interrogations ended, and our relations with our captors began to ease a few days after we were captured. I made a change when the guerrilla beside me in the Land Rover, before getting out to sit the way one night, slipped off his pistol and cartridge belt and laid them in my lap.

Then Beth, Mike and I were left alone in the back of the car with half a dozen Chinese and American repeating rifles, carbines and machine guns.

It never occurred to us to take a break. The guards surely would have shot us if we had tried. And if we had escaped, we still would have been caught in a strange country among a totally hostile population without even the protection of our team of guerrillas.

Gradually we came to think that the five guerrillas who had us in tow as spoils rather than guards. Before we were released, they were describing us as "not prisoners of war but prisoners who lost their way."

Our life began to have its little pleasures. Sometimes our meals a day, mainly of rice, were augmented with a sweetened condensed milk or a glass of tea with three teaspoons of coarse sugar.

Once we had pastry similar to cotton crullers. Once we had fresh pineapple. On May 19, the guerrillas gave us one of the locks of sweetened popped rice that were a special treat in their celebration of Ho Chi Minh's birthday. It was something like candied popcorn.

At the big house where we had been staying, Friday, May 22, was a day of rest and preparations, but Saturday began as a day of action that was the longest and hardest yet.

We had driven much of Thursday night. On Friday morning everyone seemed to be eating ready for something. One of the soldiers was using

a needle and thread to repair his shirt. A nurse was filling her little kerosene lamp.

Three other young South Vietnamese nurses, looking calm and gentle in their fitted blue blouses and black satin pajama pants, sat in the center of the slatted bamboo floor combing their long, black hair, inserting silver clips and braiding it. Later we saw the nurses, whom I judged to be from the National Liberation Front, march off in the dusk across the rice paddies, packs on their backs and rifles on their shoulders.

A thin-faced Vietnamese soldier—this was Anh Ba—spotted a big gecko, a kind of lizard, twitching upside down on one of the rafters looking for insects. With a bamboo spear he poked at it until he pried loose its suction feet and it dropped to the floor. Grabbing it by the back of the head, to keep clear of the jaws, he took it to the kitchen for an addition to the evening soup.

At three o'clock Saturday morning Anh Ba ("Number Four Brother") woke us with a touch and said, "Get ready to go." Presently he brought a snack of rice gruel and salted peanuts and said to eat quickly. Moments later we slipped out of the house and climbed into the Land Rover among packs, repeating rifles and a small wicker basket of chirping chicks.

After driving several hours we arrived at another village at dawn and were hustled into a house. We had a big breakfast and had just lain down together on the floor when suddenly we were told to get ready to go quickly. We ran barefoot down a back ladder. I carried my shoes, the laces tied together and alung through the straps of my flight bag.

### All Running

Soldiers and townpeople were running too. One soldier carried a dog. Another, a live chicken. A woman with a baby ran with us. They stared in utter amazement when, upon hearing someone puffing alongside them, they looked around and saw it was an American.

We ran a mile across rice paddies, some of them nearly a foot deep in water. Helicopters came into sight only 10 minutes after we reached the brush country. The soldiers who had been fleeing with us went in another direction and we and our escorts ran on through the brush for another half-mile or so. Then we three correspondents were separated.

I went with a guerrilla we called "Twitch," because of his slight facial tic. He ordered me into a small burrow in a thicket where it looked as if a small tree had been felled under a larger one, to make even thicker cover.

"Be nam hai," said Twitch. That means B-52 in Vietnamese. I thought I could hear the big bombers overhead. After we had settled in our shelter, Twitch opened his pack and pulled out some cotton. He gave me two wads and motioned for me to put them in my ears. He signaled for me to close my eyes and push my face down into the dirt. I didn't know for sure whether this was in the event of a bombing attack or whether he was going to shoot me.

But, sensing my fear, he pointed to his unmapped pistol holster and indicated that it was not for me but for the plane. Then he gave me six lumps of sugar in a scrap of paper.

I was on an anthill and only a few feet from a swarm of bees. For several hours we could hear smaller bombs striking within four or five miles of us, but the huge B-52 bombs never fell. Helicopters flew very close to us. At one point we heard a tank column approach within a couple of kilometers. But the sound soon receded. A little later Twitch and I joined Beth and Mike and their guards. At sunset, when the raid was over and a villager brought word it was safe, we went back across the rice paddies and brushland.

### What Happened

A few days later, Anh Ba and Anh Be told us what had happened that day. They said that 110 tanks and 3,000 men—mostly Americans and South Vietnamese—had taken part in a drive that came within two miles of the burrow in which we had hidden during the attack. "But the tanks stayed on the road," they said.

The night of the bombing raid we had dinner with our captors for the first time. Previously, we had eaten separately, usually after them. This night we all joined the family of the house. There was lots of rice with many side dishes—fish pasted peanut paste and chicken soup. Then we passed the rice wine around, each drinking from the same glass.

It was a pleasant dinner but a fast one. It wasn't a safe place. Anh Be said, "Eat fast. We must go."

NEXT: Two weeks at a base camp—we teach the guerrillas to play chess and they risk their lives to save ours when a helicopter attacks.

## LUXURY IS INEXPENSIVE ON BOARD THE M/S ELLINIS

Sail to the U.S.A. in style for only \$125.  
Book now -- Departure from Southampton July 16.  
Write or call:  
CIELO, 49 Rue Pierre-Charron, Paris 6e Tel. 532-05-50  
Organization recognized by the French Ministry of Tourism #2-60751.



## Frank Wilson Dies; Headed Secret Service

### Fought Counterfeitors And Defeated Capone

WASHINGTON, June 23 (WP)

—Frank J. Wilson, 83, former chief of the Secret Service and the man credited with causing the downfall of mobster Al Capone and finding the kidnapper and slayer of Charles Lindbergh's baby, died yesterday at Georgetown University Hospital.

As chief of the Secret Service from 1936 to 1947, Mr. Wilson cracked down on counterfeiting, reducing losses of from \$1 million to \$15 million a year to about \$50,000 a year.

Mr. Wilson was born in Buffalo, N.Y., the son of a policeman. He enlisted in the Army in 1917 but was discharged after a month because of poor eyesight.

He was the man portrayed but not named in the 1949 movie "The Undercover Agent," which starred Glenn Ford as Mr. Wilson and Nina Foch as his wife, Judith.

### 'Special Agent'

In his book "Special Agent," co-authored with Beth Day and published in 1965, he told of his quarter of a century with the Treasury Department, first as a special agent and later as Secret Service chief.

In the book, he related how the Secret Service, which has the special job of guarding the President and foreign dignitaries, tracked three men who threatened Franklin D. Roosevelt. He also recalled the attempted assassination of Harry S. Truman by Puerto Rican political fanatics.

He saw "political show" of the type that provided "maximum fare and minimum security" as the direct cause of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

### New Techniques

While chief of the Secret Service he developed new presidential security techniques that are now applied as standard procedures.

He was the federal representative in the investigation into the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, and it was at his insistence that the serial numbers of the ransom bills were recorded. This later led to the arrest and conviction of Bruno Richard Hauptmann.

When a policeman parked his car in front of it Mr. Astells smashed that, too. As more police arrived he drove across the border and streaked past surprised customs officers in British Columbia. Canadian police questioned and released him. They said they doubted whether he could be extradited to the United States.

About ten minutes later, the Burkers tried to storm the stage again, but were pushed back and taken out of the building by the sponsors of the rally, the May 4 Movement, after the date of the slaying of four students at Kent State University, Ohio.

When Mr. Kunstler finally got to speak, he said the Chicago Seven trial was a trial of the freedom of speech, and commented: "This is the first time I've literally had to fight for it."

Mr. Kunstler, 51, is appealing a sentence of four years and 13 days for contempt of court during the trial of the Chicago Seven, who were charged after demonstrations at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

Proceeds of last night's rally were divided between the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, New York City, and a defense fund for 90 people arrested here after a U.S. consulate demonstration protesting the Kent State slayings.

The strike was a call for action to improve the air conditioning in the 14-story building. Alleged defects in the cooling system have triggered strikes by usher and press spokesmen since the building opened last autumn.

The strike was a call for action to improve the air conditioning in the 14-story building. Alleged defects in the cooling system have triggered strikes by usher and press spokesmen since the building opened last autumn.

The agreement, valid from 1970 to 1974, covers economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the countries as well as trade exchange. Mr. Engel told a press conference here today.

However, insurance companies have not paid off if proof was obtained that sabotage was responsible.

Pilots have been blaming airport

## Biennale to Open Today; 27 Nations in Venice Show

By Michael Gibson

VENICE, June 23.—The Venice Biennale is due to be inaugurated tomorrow with 27 countries exhibiting, one abstention and one no-show. Twenty-two of the national exhibits are ready, but in the central pavilion, intended to give the basic theme of this year's exhibition, not only are the works not installed but the very walls and ceilings are still a-building.

Sweden is not participating this year because the Swedish committee objects to the fact that the Biennale ground rules, declared null and void two years ago as a result of the violent protest that shook the exhibition, are still in force today. Also, it is going along with a number of Italian promoters of cultural activities and their organizations who requested a boycott of the Biennale.

Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, was going to exhibit works by seven artists—they are listed in the catalogue which also includes reproductions of three works. Yesterday however the doors of the pavilion were closed, and this morning there was an inscription in fresh white paint across the walls and main door: "Closed for technical reasons—information at the Soviet pavilion."

Biennale officials state that they have received no word of a cancellation and as far as they are concerned the Czechoslovak exhibition still expected. "There have been so many strikes," they say, "in transport, customs and postal services."

### In More Against Sabotage

## World Air Officials May Ban Insurance Vending Machines

MONTREAL, June 23 (WP)—Administrations for leaving these unattended machines open to the public. Airports get a cutback from the insurance companies for permission to have them installed and left in airport lobbies.

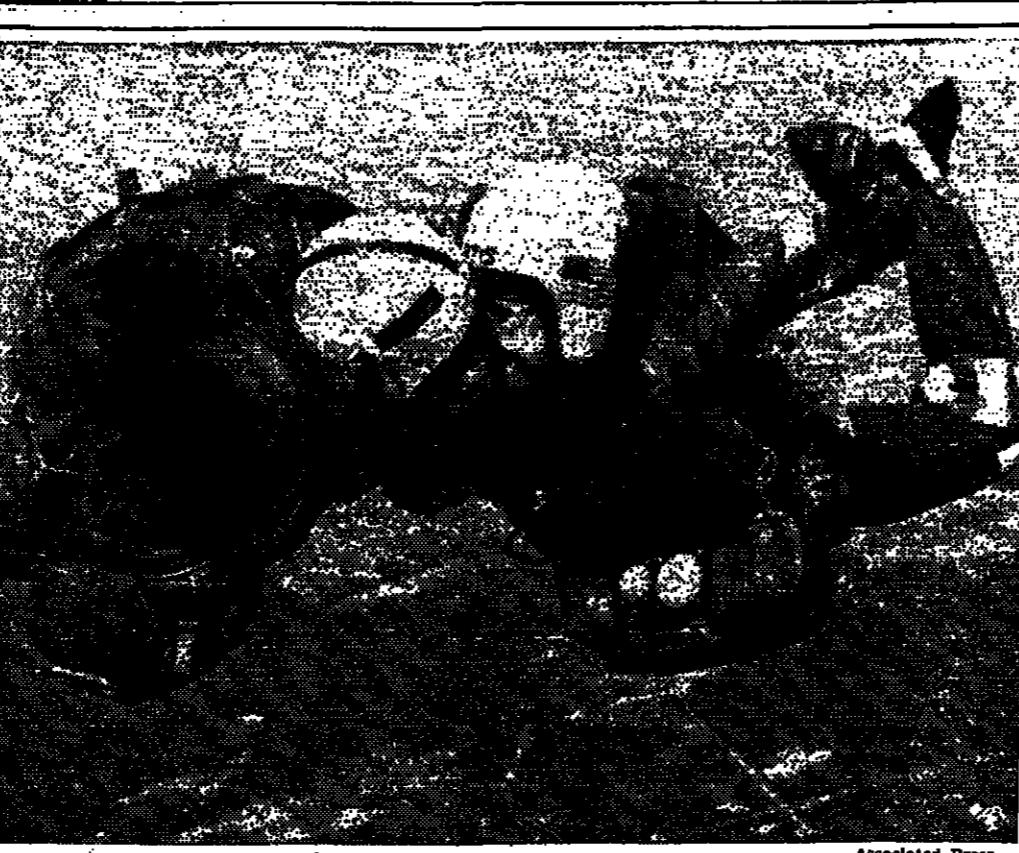
The question of airport insurance has come up in the U.S. Congress where it has been charged insurance companies appear to be making excessive profits on premiums.

ICAO delegates here are now working under the threat of suspension of air services by the International Transport Workers Federation if the ICAO countries don't come up with an answer soon to halt hijacking and attacks against commercial aviation.

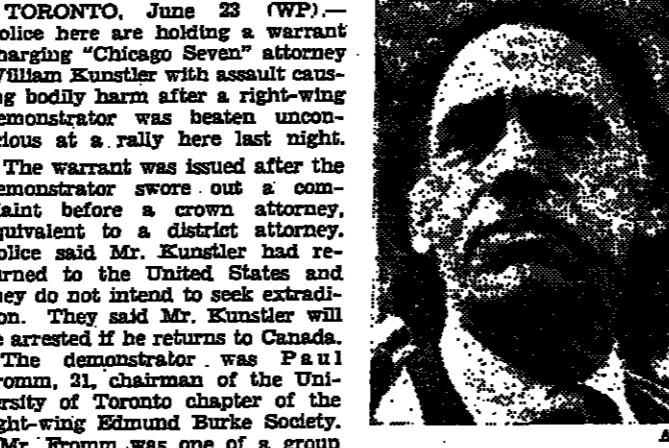
Charles H. Blyth, general secretary of the 6-million-member ITF, said that if governments don't take action to protect civil aviation workers, his federation would.

Mr. Blyth said he will cable his affiliates in Europe to ask what action has been taken by various governments on the recommendations adopted here on hijacking. If the action is not quick enough, a vote will be taken in Miami in September, when the ITF meets there.

"There is no doubt whatever that our unions will refuse to handle aircraft after landing if they come from countries which condone or refuse to do anything about hijacking or sabotage against civil aviation," said Mr. Blyth.



## Kunstler Charged in Beating Of Right-Wing Demonstrator



William Kunstler

## Canadians 1, U.S. 0000 In Road Event

POINT ROBERTS, Wash., June 23 (AP)—An irate Canadian driving a bulldozer plowed up a road here yesterday, bashed in the side of a police car, then barged across the Canadian border under a fusillade of police bullets.

The police said Raymond Astells, 40, upset by an American contractor's refusal to pay a bill for surfacing a road, started gouging huge holes in the road with his machine.

When a policeman parked his car in front of it Mr. Astells smashed that, too. As more police arrived he drove across the border and streaked past surprised customs officers in British Columbia.

They are airport insurance vending machines and they appear to be on their way out.

Last weekend, delegates from 88 countries debated the subject of automatic insurance vending machines at airports and agreed they should be banned.

The decision by a special committee of the International Civil Aviation Organization meeting here on how to halt serial piracy and sabotage against commercial aviation will be submitted to the plenary session where it appears likely to pass.

If passed, it will be forwarded to the various governments for ratification. It is not expected to come into force before next year.

Airline pilots have been arguing against the machines for years.

A number of people have been known to have purchased tickets from these machines, then to have blown themselves and other passengers to pieces, in the hope of leaving huge sums of money to survivors and heirs.

However, insurance companies have not paid off if proof was obtained that sabotage was responsible.

Pilots have been blaming airport

## The "Silk Road" JAL flies east from Europe to the Orient 4 times a week.

In 1271, Marco Polo travelled the Silk Road from Venice to Peiping. In 1970, JAL takes it from London, Paris, Rome and Frankfurt all the way to Tokyo. The pride of modern Europe, the wonders of the Middle East, the fascination of the Orient—they're all yours when you step aboard one of JAL's 4 weekly east-bound flights for Tokyo. See your travel agent or JAL office for all the specifics. Then join us on the "Silk Road". (Our brocaded seats are more comfortable than Marco's camel ever was.)

On JAL you're more than a passenger. You're an honoured guest.

JAPAN AIR LINES, official airline for EXPO '70



Paris London  
Frankfurt  
Rome  
Cairo  
Beirut  
Tehran  
Karachi  
New Delhi  
Calcutta  
Bangkok  
Kuala Lumpur  
Singapore  
Hong Kong  
Taipei  
Manila  
Singapore  
Kuala Lumpur  
Djakarta

"Silk Road" made in cooperation with Air France, Alitalia, Lufthansa.

Reserve immediately at the  
**RELAIS BISSON**  
to be sure of choosing  
your table  
OPEN SUNDAYS  
CLOSED SATURDAYS  
Car service  
37 Quai des Grands-Augustins  
PARIS-6e — DAN. 71-50

## Dance in Paris

**The Royal Winnipeg Ballet**

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 23.—The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, now in its final week of a brief season at the Théâtre de la Ville, has come to town on short notice (stepping in for the ill-fated Harkness Ballet) to contribute to the strong finish of one of the most active and interesting dance seasons here in many years.

This fresh, youthful and very musical troupe is not unknown here, having carried away a couple of prizes from the 1968 Paris International Dance Festival, including that for the best company.

But it is also one of a fairly

select group of dance companies that is important for what it has created as well as for its qualities as an ensemble. A number of ballets it has brought into being have enriched the repertoires of other companies on both sides of the Atlantic and contributed, quietly but effectively, to the artistic vigor and variety of contemporary dance as a whole. And its solidity as Canada's leading ballet troupe, in existence more than 30 years, is a sign that this will continue to be so.

The man most responsible for the company's current artistic profile is Brian Macdonald, its chief choreographer, and the capacity Paris audiences had a chance last week to see the first performances of his latest work—at once universal and uniquely Canadian, classic and distinctly contemporary.

"The Shining People of Leonard Cohen" is an extended pas de deux set—not to music in the usual sense—but to some poems of the Canadian poet-singer, recited by Macdonald and reworked in a tape montage by Harry Freedman so that they acquired a musical as well as a verbal function. A curious choice, one might think, to be first exposed to an audience that could not really be counted on to understand the words.

Yet this in itself threw the burden of expression on the dance, and so perhaps it was the best kind of audience. The

Annette av Paul  
and  
David Moroni  
in "The Shining  
People of  
Leonard Cohen."

Bernard.



poems, exalting the flesh and sometimes quite explicit in reference to the acts of sex, nevertheless have a quality of innocence, of being sensuous without being sensual or voluptuous let alone lubricious. Macdonald's choreography did not avoid the specific references of the texts, yet—thanks in no small part to the artistic personalities of the dancers Annette av Paul and David Moroni—retained this quality of sexual pleasure uncomplicated by the slightest Victorianism.

The program opened with "Meadowlark," by the American choreographer Eliot Feld, which shares with "Shining People" the quality of innocent sex play, but little else. If "Les Sylphides" can sometimes be called "Chopiniana," there is no reason why this half-hour work could not be called "Haydniana."

Six couples, in pseudo-peasant costumes, and using some of Haydn's most bucolic music, go through a series of light-hearted flirtations romp against a background of Robert

Prévost's decor of thick foliage. It is a beautifully balanced ballet and attractively executed by the Canadians.

Between these two came "Canio Indio," a slight miscalculation

MONTREUX, Switzerland.—The big jazz band, as it flourished in the Swing Era, has been regarded as on the verge of extinction since the mid-twenties. It has never quite given up the ghost. Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Woody Herman and, more recently, Buddy Rich have persevered and survived. Excellent ad hoc bands may be heard behind the best popular singers. And more or less permanent bands serve as supporting units for late night TV shows and spectacles.

But the big band flourishes today, improbably, on the American university campus. At least half a dozen of these university bands, and probably more, are as close to the performance standards of the finest professional bands that certain exceptionally accomplished players move easily and often back and forth between the professional and the student outfits.

In the fourth International Jazz Festival, which came to a close here Sunday night, we have heard three of them—the M.I.T. Festival Jazz Ensemble; the Kent State University Lab Band and the North Texas State Lab Band. Europe has known little or nothing of this uniquely American phenomenon, and so it was no surprise that their playing was the sensation and the talk of the festival.

The best of them, predictably, was the North Texas State band, which, under the direction of Leon Breeden, has won seven national championship awards in the past ten years. With the Indiana University and University of Illinois bands, it represents the peak of American university jazz-band achievement. But M.I.T., under Herb Pomeroy, and Kent State, under a graduate student, Bill Dobkins, were not far behind.

The M.I.T. band was, in one remarkable respect, the most astonishing. Whereas the North Texas State and Kent State bands are composed, with few exceptions, of music majors, the M.I.T. band is exclusively of future engineers. One of its soloists, the trombonist Richie Orr, for whom the adjective "phenomenal" is hardly excessive, let it be known after the concert here that he would be hanging up his horn at the end of the tour.

All the bands, and North Texas State particularly, are marvels of individual and ensemble virtuosity, and when it comes to the execution of the most intricate and complex scores North Texas State is, I suspect, superior to most professional bands. But this very virtuosity is a temptation both to the bands and to their student writers to astonish; and the result, too often, is more astonishing than delightful.

There was much the students could have learned of the virtues of simplicity and the artful elaboration of melody from such old pros as Benny Bailey, Dexter Gordon, Gerry Mulligan, Yank Lawton and Tony Scott. And they could have learned much from the Junior Mance Trio, which, with the infinitely accomplished Oliver Jackson on drums and the equally widely versed Martin Rivera on bass, backed Gordon, Mulligan and Scott in hour-long sets that will remain in my memory as examples of all that is best in jazz.

"No tricks, just jazz" exclaimed Tony Scott after Dexter Gordon's set. He was referring to some of the avant-garde productions which played a larger role than in any previous Montreux festival and offered hour after hour of gimmicky pretentiousness and more or less looky-todium.

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, June 23.—One

new play opened in New York last week, "The Cage," directed by Kenneth Kitch at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, was written by Rick Cluchey, an ex-convict. It is about prison life. United Press International said: "Cluchey has written a tight, compelling play that holds attention throughout its 80 minutes. Obviously its purpose is to arouse interest in prison reform, but

it does this without preaching and only in terms of meaningful drama."

Clive Barnes, reviewing the play for The New Times, praised the acting and Mr. Kitch's direction but said that the play "never moves to a subjective conclusion, nor, as an alternative, does it paint a clearly objective picture." Rick Cluchey, the author, plays the lead. All the members of the cast have served prison sentences.

## Entertainment in Paris

**No Summer Lull in the Theater World**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 23.—Paris is following the example of London and New York this year by extending its theater season through the summer. Usually with the coming of warm weather all but half a dozen of the Parisian playhouses are darkened and their players go off to vacation or to fulfill film commitments until early September—*la rentrée*—brings them back. This July and August some 15 theaters are remaining open—more than you will find on Broadway during the dog days.

Now will the summer repast be the customary skimpy meal, composed of the season's dubious leftovers (the big hits being temporarily closed down) which seek to cadge the centimes of the theater-hungry visitors. This year, several outstanding successes will continue to hold the boards.

Françoise Dorin's "Un Sale Égoïte," one of the best of recent Gallic comedies is at the Antoine for the summer. A mordant and amusing study of a selfish bachelor and his futile efforts to duck his responsibilities, it is sweetly acted by Paul Meurisse, the would-be lone wolf, by Michel Boujut as his understanding manservant and by Béatrice Breyt, Claude Gensac and Marion Game as the women who plague his exclusive existence.

"Hair"—which has just celebrated its first anniversary at the Porte-Saint-Martin—is here to stay, as is the revival of Marcel Achard's "Domino" (at the Variétés) with Odile Versois replacing Danièle Darrieux who takes over from Katharine Hepburn. Ang. 8 in "Coco" in New York and Robert Lamoureaux as stars for the weekend.

On the Light Side

The summer night is a time for café terraces, the fireworks in the Tuilleries gardens, mint juleps at Harry's Bar, laughter and vagrant fancies. In the theater, it is the time for light entertainment and light music. Ideally meeting the seasonal requirements is Sacha Guitry's "L'Amour Masqué" with its lilting Messager melodies and with Jean Marais in Sacha's role at the Palais-Royal. The regretted Twenties here sing and dance before us again, slightly absurd, a trifle coy and quaint, but filled with an irresistible nostalgia.

The Zizi Jeanmaire revue, staged by Roland Petit at the Casino de Paris, also harks back to *les années folles*, stressing jazz rhythm in a production number set against the magnificent Erte decor. It is a lively and lavish spectacle that will probably go to Broadway next season, there to evoke memories of the glorious era of Ziegfeld and Earl Carroll.

The dinner shows at the Lido and the Bal du Moulin Rouge are revues of like size and glitter. Both the Lido's "Grand Prix" and the Moulin Rouge's

# Lufthansa

The international airline  
made in Germany.



A concrete proof of Lufthansa's down-to-earth philosophy.

A lot of airlines have the world's biggest jetliner, the Boeing 747. But only Lufthansa has the world's biggest maintenance hall for it. You see, we wouldn't put a plane into the air, if we couldn't take care of it properly on the ground.



Reserve immediately at the  
**RELAI BISSON**  
to be sure of choosing  
your table  
OPEN SUNDAYS  
CLOSED SATURDAYS  
Car service  
37 Quai des Grands-Augustins  
PARIS-6e — DAN. 71-50

## Dance in Paris

**The Royal Winnipeg Ballet**

By David Stevens

PARIS, June 23.—The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, now in its final week of a brief season at the Théâtre de la Ville, has come to town on short notice (stepping in for the ill-fated Harkness Ballet) to contribute to the strong finish of one of the most active and interesting dance seasons here in many years.

This fresh, youthful and very musical troupe is not unknown here, having carried away a couple of prizes from the 1968 Paris International Dance Festival, including that for the best company.

But it is also one of a fairly

select group of dance companies that is important for what it has created as well as for its qualities as an ensemble. A number of ballets it has brought into being have enriched the repertoires of other companies on both sides of the Atlantic and contributed, quietly but effectively, to the artistic vigor and variety of contemporary dance as a whole. And its solidity as Canada's leading ballet troupe, in existence more than 30 years, is a sign that this will continue to be so.

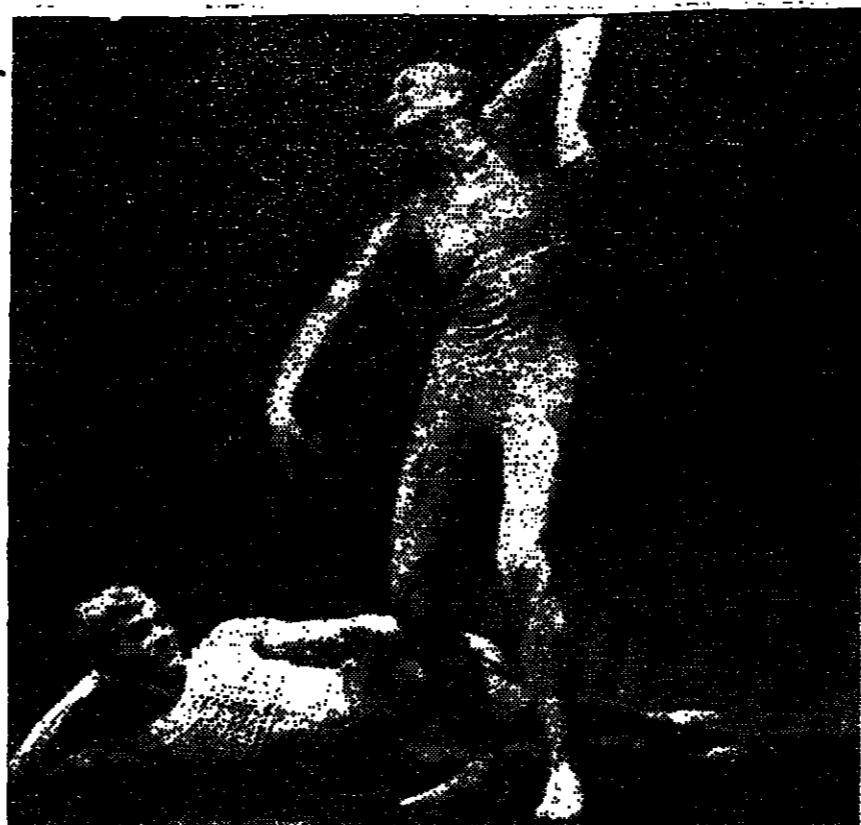
The man most responsible for the company's current artistic profile is Brian Macdonald, its chief choreographer, and the capacity Paris audiences had a chance last week to see the first performances of his latest work—at once universal and uniquely Canadian, classic and distinctly contemporary.

"The Shining People of Leonard Cohen" is an extended pas de deux set—not to music in the usual sense—but to some poems of the Canadian poet-singer, recited by Macdonald and reworked in a tape montage by Harry Freedman so that they acquired a musical as well as a verbal function. A curious choice, one might think, to be first exposed to an audience that could not really be counted on to understand the words.

Yet this in itself threw the burden of expression on the dance, and so perhaps it was the best kind of audience. The

Annette av Paul  
and  
David Moroni  
in "The Shining  
People of  
Leonard Cohen."

Bernard.



poems, exalting the flesh and sometimes quite explicit in reference to the acts of sex, nevertheless have a quality of innocence, of being sensuous without being sensual or voluptuous let alone lubricious. Macdonald's choreography did not avoid the specific references of the texts, yet—thanks in no small part to the artistic personalities of the dancers Annette av Paul and David Moroni—retained this quality of sexual pleasure uncomplicated by the slightest Victorianism.

The program opened with "Meadowlark," by the American choreographer Eliot Feld, which shares with "Shining People" the quality of innocent sex play, but little else. If "Les Sylphides" can sometimes be called "Chopiniana," there is no reason why this half-hour work could not be called "Haydniana."

Six couples, in pseudo-peasant costumes, and using some of Haydn's most bucolic music, go through a series of light-hearted flirtations romp against a background of Robert

Prévost's decor of thick foliage. It is a beautifully balanced ballet and attractively executed by the Canadians.

Between these two came "Canio Indio," a slight miscalculation

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Readers: John Betjeman, George Lynden, Barbara Jefford,  
In Aid of St. John's Restoration Fund  
Ticket: 4s. 2s. 1s. 50p. 25p. 12.5p. 6.25p. 3.125p.  
New Bond Street, W.1. 01-529 7699, or from St. John's, Smith Square.  
S.W.1. 01-739 2168 or at door on night.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

St. John's Smith Square, S.W.1  
Wednesday, June 24th, 8.00 p.m.  
WILLIAM WORDSWORTH - Bicentenary Recital  
Read

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1970

**CC Refuses to Release transport Firm Report**

By Ronald Kessler

SHINGTOM, June 23 (UPI)—Interstate Commerce Commission refused to make available Senate Commerce Committee's staff report critical of railroads' rate regulation.

The report, which has been circulating within the ICC for nearly a year, is understood to conclude many of the railroad mergers and acquisitions into holding companies approved by the ICC in years have not been in the interest of motor carriers.

ICC spokesman said late yesterday although the report has "draft form" for a year, it completed and therefore can't be submitted to the commerce committee, which oversees the ICC.

If the report was adverse, spokesman said, "that could be many things." Only the report was requested by the Commerce Committee last Thursday. The test was informed by the start of a copy would forthcoming.

In its 1969 annual report, the agency said that such a study is initiated. It was to be conducted by the carrier division, the reasons for such diversification and the possible of diversification into non-transportation activities and transnational conglomerates on the

**Working Capital rises Up in U.S.**

SHINGTOM, June 23 (UPI)—The net working capital of corporations turned up fractionally in the first three months following two straight declines, the Securities Exchange Commission reported.

The first 1970 quarter, net capital of registered corporations rose \$200 million, or 0.1 percent, compared with declines of 1.1 percent in the final 1969 quarter.

At the end of March 31, aggregate net capital of \$215 billion on the funding date in 1969, the SEC spokesman said today.

**ODERN**

*Is your money dead & buried or alive & working in MODERN MEXICO?*

Money is what makes the wheels go around in Mexico's present controlled economic explosion. Alert international investors have discovered Mexico over again and play a big part in the proliferation of industries, the country-wide speed-up in consumer services, the dramatic growth and robust health of economy. Which means that here's a true "investor's market"—already established, with plenty room for you and others like you who search the world's money markets for maximum yield—minimum risk opportunities.

A U.S. Chamber of Commerce report says: "Mexico has enjoyed one of the highest rates of economic growth in the world in recent years." No exchange control, for instance, which means capital gains, and dividends may be transferred freely in and out of Mexico. A gross national product increase of 6.4% with prices rising only 3.5%. No wonder informed observers call Modern Mexico a standout example of responsible government and business in Latin America!

Just take a look at a few things Mexico can do for you NOW:

**12% BANK TIME DEPOSITS:** These loans to Mexico's Industrial Development Banks offer 11.25% (interest payable monthly) on 2-year terms...up to 12% on 5-year terms which becomes 15% when re-invested and compounded. Ideal for person no longer earning independent income. Minimum investment: \$4,000 U. S. dollars.

**9% DEMAND DEPOSITS:** Earning 9% payable quarterly, here's liquidity for any portfolio. Each Demand Deposit represents a priority claim upon the resources of an Industrial Development Bank. Minimum investment: \$2,000 U. S. dollars.

\* After Mexican taxes.

**AWLASA... READY WHEN YOU ARE!** If inflation is your worry, why not ride with us in Modern Mexico? Just compare. If we're not a better place for your investment money, we'd advise you to put it there. Frankly, we don't receive detailed information about Mexico's offerings and investment procedures, drop us a line, or obligation, of course, and we'll gladly answer our specific personal questions. Just ask em!

*It is our business to make your money grow in Mexico!*

**C. W. LLOYD ASSOCIATES**  
SPECIALISTS IN COMMERCIAL BANKING  
AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

**Penn Central Probes Mount In Congress****Republicans Ask Full Review of Industry**

WASHINGTON, June 23—Two New York Republicans today called for a joint congressional committee investigation of the U.S. railroad industry in the wake of the bankruptcy of the Penn Central, the nation's largest transport company.

At the same time, the administration formally introduced its proposal for a credit guarantee package.

The fate of the legislation appeared uncertain. In the House, Rep. Harley O. Staggers, D. W. Va., chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, agreed to co-sponsor the measure, but his Senate counterpart, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, did not.

Thus in the Senate, the bill has only Republican sponsors. Hearings are expected to begin soon.

Sen. Jacob Javits and Rep. Ogden Reid introduced identical proposals in the Senate and House coupling their proposal with a plan similar to the Nixon administration for a \$750 million loan guarantee for the industry.

Earlier, investigations into the Penn Central bankruptcy were announced by Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking Committee, and Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., chairman of the Senate Surface Transportation subcommittee.

**Guarantee Limit**

Unlike the administration's the Javits-Reid plan would limit guarantees to loans for railroading purposes only. Many railroad companies have interests in other business areas.

In a joint statement, Sen. Javits and Rep. Reid said the emergency loan guarantee alone would not solve the problem of the railroads. But, they added, "Our aim must be to keep the railroads operating, whatever may be the legal auspices under which it does so."

**More Failures Seen**

At Senate subcommittee hearings, Sen. Hartke predicted more railroad bankruptcies and pressed for bi-weekly reports on the status of railroad ownership, effects of this ownership and how the public interest is affected. He also demanded a list of prospective applicants for loan guarantees.

Penn Central's declaration of bankruptcy allowed the company to halt payments on debts and conserve cash for daily operations. The company's management has pledged to maintain service while the railroad is being reorganized.

**Who Will Suffer?**

Just who will suffer financially from the bankruptcy is unclear and probably will remain so for years while the reorganization before the courts.

The most vulnerable investors are the holders of 24.1 million shares, who always have last claim on a failing firm's assets. Lenders, such as banks and insurance companies, which have no collateral to secure their loans, also appear exposed.

For example, during last week Penn Central Transportation Co. had \$83.5 million in commercial paper—a form of short-term, unsecured loan made by banks, corporations, and institutional investors—outstanding, according to ICC records.

By contrast, Penn's long-term debt, at the end of 1969, was about \$2.6 billion and its assets \$6.8 billion.

The Four Seasons Equity Corp. announced yesterday that it would cease the development of additional nursing centers because of "a serious liquidity problem."

The Oklahoma City-based company also reported that it had a loss of about \$805,000 in the ten months ended April 30 and that John W. Johnson had resigned as chairman and president. Joel I. Carson, formerly a vice-president, succeeds Mr. Johnson.

The stock of sister-firm Four Seasons Nursing Centers has been suspended from trading on the American Stock Exchange since April 30.

Nursing later revamped its top management and board of directors. It still has not issued a report for the March quarter. A spokesman said yesterday that drafts were submitted last week to the Amex, which requested additional information.

The Four Seasons Equity announcement said its ability to raise capital for new projects had been "jeopardized" by the suspension of trading in Nursing stock, by tight money conditions and by lawsuits filed against both companies.

**Report Due**

[Mr. Stans will report to the House Ways and Means Committee next Monday on the progress of the U.S.-Japanese textile talks, Reuters reports.]

[His testimony will conclude the panel's trade hearings. Shortly thereafter the Committee is expected to go into a closed session to begin voting on pending trade legislation, including the textile quota bill sponsored by panel chairman Wilbur Mills, D. Ark.]

[Mr. Stans reportedly rejected this outright; he also opposed any selective control and insisted that cuts be comprehensive and for a minimum of three years.]

[Japanese delegation members are worried that Mr. Stans might broaden the talks to include steel, shoe and electronic exports as well as textiles. If that happens, they say, the talks could be broken off since Mr. Miyasawa apparently has not been instructed on such items.]

Small group seeks member firm affiliation for immediate low overhead operation in Italy. Substantial number of quality accounts assured.

Box 28, Tribune, Mercede 55, Rome, or tel. Rome: 366-738, or 327-8242.

**REGISTERED REPRESENTATIVE AVAILABLE**

**Maxwell Reveals Bid to Regain Pergamon; Surprise to Leasco**

LONDON, June 23 (Reuters)—Robert Maxwell, former chairman of Pergamon Press Ltd., said today he plans to bid for Pergamon following publication of an accountant's report on the company.

Mr. Maxwell still has a 28 percent interest in the publishing firm. Leasco Data Processing Corp. won 38 percent in a bitter takeover battle last year.

Mr. Maxwell said his bid would be between 18 and 25 shillings a share (\$2.16 to \$4.00).

He said he had asked the City of London's takeover panel to grant equality of access to data about Pergamon to all bidders and to allow enough time for other parties to prepare bids in opposition to a Leasco bid for the remainder of the firm.

Mr. Maxwell said he had backing from five "substantial" corporations, including a bank, which he declined to name.

In New York, Leasco's chairman, Saul Steinberg, said Leasco was "completely unaware" of any bid planned for Pergamon.

He said the auditor's report on Pergamon should be ready "in around 30 days," but he had no indication what it would reveal.

**Haack Says Surcharge Needed for Survival**

By Robert E. Wood

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 23—Robert W. Haack, president of the New York Stock Exchange, has asked the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to extend the \$15 surcharge on securities trades, due to expire July 2, for another 90 days.

Mr. Haack told an Investment

Bankers Association of California meeting yesterday that sharply declining stock market volume has cut the special surcharge's yield to between \$220 million and \$230 million since it began in April, instead of the \$440 million to \$450 million revenues it had been expected to generate for the depressed brokerage industry.

"It's clear that without the surcharge this industry would not long survive," Mr. Haack concluded grimly, after reviewing the difficulties brought on by sagging stock prices, depressed trading volume, tight money and soaring costs.

Another speaker, Andrew J. Melton Jr., president of the Investment

Bankers Association of America, later pinned the securities industry's problems squarely on its own "complacency."

He speculated that proposed new commission structures, due to be presented to the SEC within the next few months, "may come up with an added surcharge of about \$6 per trade, instead of the \$15 temporary addition we have now."

Dealing with immediate problems, Mr. Haack said recent investment house difficulties had caused stock exchange executives to spend "about 40 percent of their time" attacking financial difficulties of member firms and negotiating for mergers, liquidations, loans or cutbacks.

"I'm happy to say, however, that when I left New York to attend this meeting no major firms were in serious trouble," he said.

He said new exchange regulations call for an interview with officers of any firm whose debts rise above 12 times the firm's net capital or

more than 10 percent.

If the self-serve option is chosen,

it is that stock prices are only

whose monthly deficit is more than 15 percent of "excess capital"—that is, anything over the bare bones minimum of 5 percent of debt.

Mr. Melton said the industry "overreacted during the boom of

1968" (by expanding its facilities to accommodate the huge wave of speculation), and I just hope we're not overreaching during this recent turnaround."

C. Los Angeles Times

**Industry, SEC Squabbling Delays Investor Insurance**

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK (UPI)—It took a good bit of prodding and the threat of congressional action to come up with a plan to insure investors against losses due to the failure of brokerage firms.

It looks as though it will take some more pushing for the industry and the Securities and Exchange Commission to put their own squabbles aside and get down to the job of hammering out a bill they can both support.

After weeks of work, the industry came to Congress last week to present a draft proposal for a bill—only to have the SEC come in the next day with a list of objections.

It would seem that, since the two groups were in constant touch on the subject, they would have found some meeting ground on the sticky issues.

Apparently they have not. But considering the state of relations between the SEC and some parts of the industry, there is a question of whether they would ever agree on anything.

**Hard on Brokers**

The fact is that the current relatively calm market is really not too much better for the brokers than the earlier sell-off.

If prices were to start on a continuing up-trend—a much-desired but not-expected event in Wall Street—there is no question that a part of the Street's liquidity problem would at least seem to vanish.

If the self-serve option is chosen,

it is that stock prices are only

some more pushing for the industry and the SEC to come to an agreement.

**Underlying Problem**

The underlying problem—the flow of cash through Wall Street's coffers—could be shoved out of sight if the market starts working its way higher. And that makes it more important that outside forces such as Congress keep the pressure for an insurance mechanism as quickly as possible.

The last time anybody talked about it, that was 10.25 million shares a day, but every time a firm assumes the expense of installing another computer the figure goes up.

**Volume Woes**

In the second case, the daily-volume side of the picture is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

**Hard on Brokers**

The one that is still missing is the one that is still missing. Whether the market has gone up or down, recent volume has seldom come up to the levels which the stock exchange pegs as the break-even point.

Prospectus may be obtained at:

AMSTERDAM Remouw en Industrieën 329-324 Herengracht Amsterdam

GENEVA Franck et Cie 100 Rue du Rhône Geneva

LUXEMBOURG Banque Lambert S.A. 59 Boulevard Royal Luxembourg

MASSAU Mack, Bushell & Co. Bahamas Ltd. Bahamas International Trust Co. Building Box 4916 Nassau, Bahamas

LONDON British Continental Banking Co. 54 New Broad Street London E. C. 2

PARIS Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines 44, Rue de Courcelles Paris 8



## **New York Stock Exchange Trading**

(Continued on next page.)



# A NEW SYMBOL ON THE AMERICAN STOCK EXCHANGE

**DHJ**

DHJ is principally a supplier of specialized products and technical services for the apparel industries, doing business in more than 65 countries around the world.

*Our financial report is available upon request.*

# **DHJ INDUSTRIES INC.**

(DUBIN-HASKELL-JACOBSON)

*European Headquarters: 138 Avenue des Champs Elysees  
75-Paris 8e, France*

**Hanseatic: The First Fifty**

New York Hanseatic Corporation has just completed half a century of service to the domestic and international financial communities.

**A Catalyst in the Market Place.** Hanseatic spells trading and underwriting of all types of securities. U.S. Treasury obligations and Federal Agency issues. World Bank bonds. Municipal and corporate bonds. Equipment Trust certificates. Preferred stocks. More than 900 over-the-counter and listed common stocks.

**Providing a Wherewithal for Corporate Growth.** Hanseatic's Corporate Finance Department is the fastest growing unit in the firm. Experts develop and manage public financings and private placements, initiate and assist in acquisitions and mergers, conduct comprehensive evaluation studies and specialize in the raising of venture capital for

**Making Money Produce.** Asset management, portfolio analysis, and thorough research are important services available to Hanseatic clients. To meet the demands of the future, Hanseatic plans to enlarge its trading and services functions

with particular emphasis on corporate finance and investment management.

Why not become a customer of Hansatic as the firm moves into its second half century of banking?

one stop investment banking?

**H** New York Hanseatic Corporation  
Established 1920 • Associate-Member American Stock Exchange  
60 Broad Street, New York, N.Y. 10004 • Tel: 363-2000  
Offices in BOSTON • CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • AMSTERDAM, HOLL.  
Representative: Mexico City, Mexico



**Geneva National Corporation formed in 1955 by  
Ferrier, Lutin & Cie, Hentsch & Cie, Lombard,  
Oder & Cie, Pictet & Cie, private banks in Geneva,  
the youngest of which is in business since 1805.  
The company, created under Swiss law, has no place  
of business outside Geneva, Switzerland.**

**sells (through banks only)**

**\* FULLY PAID  
\* PERIODIC  
\* WITHDRAWA**

# **INVESTMENT PLANS**

**In any one of seven well-established mutual funds:**

NAME OF FUND	IN EXISTENCE SINCE	SIZE MAY 70 \$	MANAGER	TYPE OF SECURITIES
FONSA	1949	95 mio.	INTRAG (Union Bank of Switzerland and others)	Swiss shares
SWISSVALOR	1957	34 mio.	SIP (Swiss Bank Corp./Swiss Credit Bank and others)	Swiss shares
UNIFONDS	1956	200 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	German shares
EUROPAFONDS I	1959	16 mio.	Union Investment G.m.b.H., Frankfurt (leading German private banks and savings banks)	European shares
AFFILIATED FUND	1934	1400 mio.	Lord, Abbot & Co., New York	U.S. shares generalized
CHEMICAL FUND	1938	500 mio.	F. Eberstadt & Co., Managers & Distributors, Inc., New York	U.S. shares in the field of chemistry and related industries
TECHNOLOGY FUND	1948	650 mio.	Supervised Investors Services, Inc., Chicago	U.S. shares in . field of technology

**SOCIÉTÉ NOMINÉE DE GENÈVE makes no promises, but has  
endeavoured to select for you:**

- \* the best qualified managements (totally independent from  
Société Nominee de Genève).**
- \* funds and plans submitted to the strictest supervision under the  
legislations of Switzerland, Germany, or the U.S.A.**
- \* a well-balanced participation in the economy of the country where  
your money is being put to work for you.**

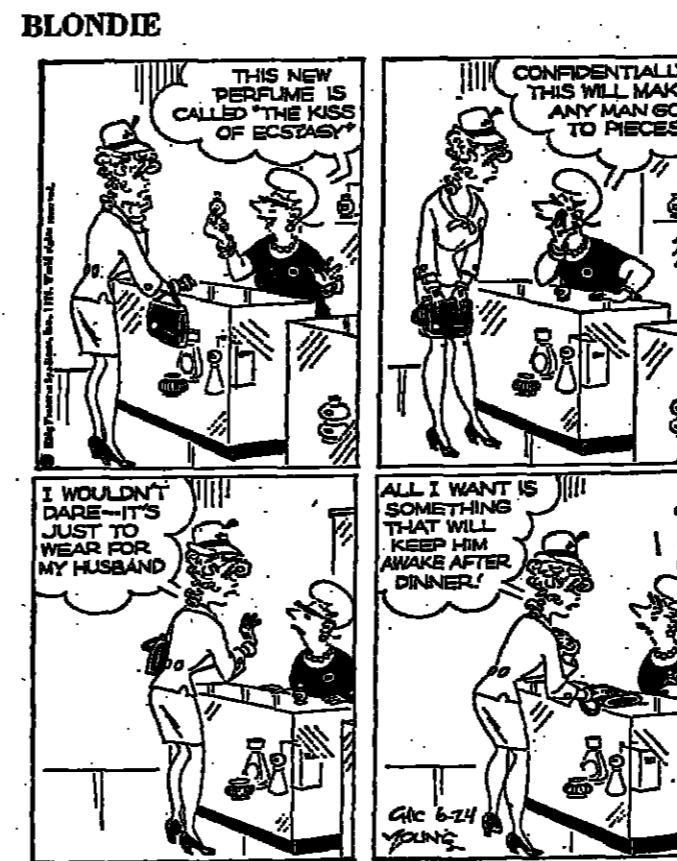
**Ask any bank in Switzerland for information  
on SNG-Investment plans or write directly to**











## BOOKS

A NATION IN TORMENT:  
*The Great American Depression, 1929-1939*  
By Edward Robb Ellis. Coward-McCann, \$7.50.

Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

FOR A LONG time the 1930s was a decade that people did not wish to remember, or perhaps just forgot; but recently those remarkable years, at once so grim and so exuberant, have come into their own. The movies of the '30s, the novels of the '30s, with the midi, the fashions of the '30s are enjoying a new popularity. The Great Depression itself, whether as recorded in Irving Bernstein's splendid history of the labor movement or as remembered in Studs Terkel's tapes or as reflected in T. Harry Williams' massive biography of Huey Long, has suddenly been re-established in our consciousness.

It is hardly surprising that this should be so. Historical events, once a few years have passed, have a habit of sinking momentarily out of sight. It is as if we were for a season in the hollow of the historical wave; then, after an interval, we reach the crest of the next wave and, looking back, can begin to see more clearly what had gone on before. It may also be that in our own time of savage internal division we seek comfort by observing how an earlier generation survived and surmounted divisions which seemed sufficiently savage for them. And possibly the decline of the stock market and the premonitions of recession are stirring specific memories of the economic vicissitudes of 40 years ago.

But if a "Nation in Torment" adds little to the serious history of the '30s, it conveys a sense of characteristic events of the time. Older readers who like to revisit memories of younger ones who want to taste the flavor of an earlier nation's crisis might find a pleasant hour or two with Ellis's book.

A page typed Tom Corcoran on the shoulder and asked him to come to the robing room. Corcoran entered to find the justices dressing. Brandeis holding his arms aloft, for a page to take off his robe, looked to Corcoran for a manner like a black-winged angel of destruction. . . . Brandeis took "Tommy the Cork" triumphantly: "This is the end of this business of centralization." ("A Nation in Torment").

A page typed Tom Corcoran on the shoulder and asked him to come to the robing room. Corcoran entered to find the justices dressing. Brandeis holding his arms aloft, for a page to take off his robe, looked to Corcoran for a manner like a black-winged angel of destruction. . . . Brandeis took "Tommy the Cork" triumphantly: "This is the end of this business of centralization." ("A Nation in Torment").

It is hardly surprising that this should be so. Historical events, once a few years have passed, have a habit of sinking momentarily out of sight. It is as if we were for a season in the hollow of the historical wave; then, after an interval, we reach the crest of the next wave and, looking back, can begin to see more clearly what had gone on before. It may also be that in our own time of savage internal division we seek comfort by observing how an earlier generation survived and surmounted divisions which seemed sufficiently savage for them. And possibly the decline of the stock market and the premonitions of recession are stirring specific memories of the economic vicissitudes of 40 years ago.

In any case, Edward Robb Ellis's "A Nation in Torment" is an addition to this new shelf of Depression literature. The author was himself a veteran of the old days. He entered college a few weeks before the crash. During the '30s he worked as a reporter and feature writer for newspapers and wire services in various parts of the country. He kept a diary from the age of 16 and drew on it, he says, in writing this book.

The result, though, is less a personal memoir than a journalistic exercise, recounting in lively fashion selected episodes in the Depression decade. The choice of episodes is impressionistic, and the book lacks design. The opening 100 pages are concerned primarily with Wall Street and speculation. Most of the first half of the book deals with the Hoover years, and nearly all the rest with Roosevelt's first term. Though the narrative goes through to 1939, Ellis scoots so quickly through the second term that he does not even mention the recession of 1937-38—a strange omission in a book whose subtitle is "The Great American Depression," 1929-1939. His viewpoint is broadly sympathetic with the New Deal, though he is by no means uncritical of Roosevelt and other New Dealers. He makes a number of perceptive comments, but there is little in the way of sustained analysis.

This is not, in short, a book for historians. While Ellis has read widely in the printed literature, he seems not to have gone into manuscript collect-

Arthur Schlesinger Jr. is the author of "The Bitter Heritage of Vietnam and American Democracy, 1941-1966." He wrote this review for Book World literary supplement of The Washington Post.

## New Technique To Authenticate Ancient Pottery

BOSTON, June 23 (NYT)—Collectors of Chinese ceramics of the Tang dynasty may now have a scientific technique to detect fakes.

Dr. Stuart Fleming, an Oxford University physicist, has reported here on improvements on a new method, called thermoluminescence, by which he has successfully authenticated samples of pottery from ancient China, Italy and Persia.

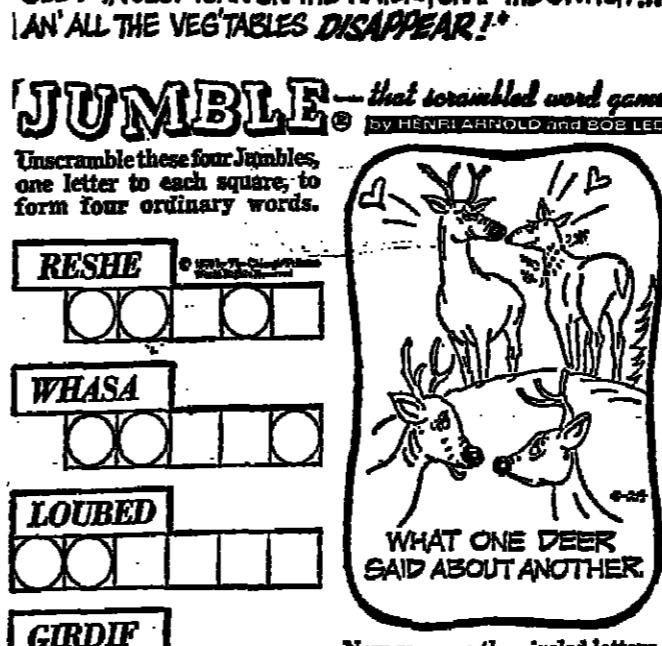
The fraud detection method is based on the fact that all pottery contains some trace of radioactive isotopes, or atomic varieties, of such elements as uranium, thorium and potassium.

In the years after the pottery is fired, this radioactivity tends to damage the crystals of quartz, feldspar and other minerals in the clay. If the pottery is reheated years later the damaged crystals give off a very subtle blue light, invisible but detectable with special instruments.

## CROSSWORD

ACROSS														
1	Soho swell	49	Verne's globalist	18	Infatuated									
5	Icon	50	Boat feature	22	Situation									
10	Small change	51	Obfuscates	24	Irish Sea firh									
14	Melville novel	52	Puts on	26	Soho fellows									
15	Unbend	61	Exam	27	Magic ritual									
16	Region	62	Inventories	28	Frequent stop									
17	Change the setup	64	Flooring	30	Flinch									
19	Not recorded	65	Cordage	31	Shrill cry									
20	Minstrel	66	Where the Liffey	33	Anthropoid, for									
21	Absurd	67	flows	34	Diacritical mark									
22	Sponsorship	68	Harbored	36	Man on the beat									
23	Polise	69	Extension	37	Bullish times									
26	South Sea export	70	Poker	41	Howls									
29	Cries of pain	71	Trundled	45	Lily									
32	Not— (mediocre)	72	Namath and co.	46	Trundled									
25	Agora money	73	percha	48	Asiatic									
36	Faction	74	Where Cheimsford is	50	Where Cheimsford is									
39	Silkworm	75	The pair	52	Buffalo's									
39	Mere	76	waterfront	53	Beginning									
40	Confess	77	Decorative	54	Decorative									
41	Chikalov's river	78	alone	55	Decorative									
42	Devour	79	Beige	56	Timetable, for									
43	Spreads out	80	short	57	short									
44	Furnish	81	Compass point	58	Compass point									
45	Prop	82												
47	Verily	83												
48	Try	84												

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
14														
17														
20														
23														
24														
25														
26	27	28												
35														
39														
42														
45	46													
49														
50														
51	52													
53	54													
55	56													
57														
58														
61														
65														
67														



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form your ordinary words.

RESHE

WHAZA

LOUBED

GIRDIF

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answers tomorrow

Yesterday's Jumble: KAPOK QUIRE ASTRAY SAILOR  
Answer: What you can expect a dozen  
spaghetti to come to ROSES



